

Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the Gen
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 20,821 號一十二百三第第二第 日九廿月六年亥癸 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1928. 六拜禮 號一十月八年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

P.O. Box 824 HONGKONG.



Price: Per Case, 1 doz. qts., Duty Paid—\$28.00.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Tel. Central No. 135. HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FISH

JUST RECEIVED

Direct from the Scottish Fisheries

Fresh Stocks of

FILLETS

HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

LOTOL

AND ITS USES

Lotol Means Sudden Death

Cockroaches, Fleas, Bugs, Ants, Silverfish and Mosquitoes

LOTOL
is guaranteed to destroy and exterminate every kind of insect pest

LOTOL
disinfects and will destroy in 2 minutes the Bacteria of Typhoid or other Fever.

NO PLAGUE

Where LOTOL is, there can be NO PLAGUE nor any kind of INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

LOTOL IS MADE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

10, Des Voeux Road Central.

Phone 3255

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

W. P. SIMPSON

(LATE OF DESS BROS.)

TAILOR & BREECHES MAKER

has opened Business at

ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING

Queen's Road Central.

2nd Floor.



PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,

The Rep. Building, (opposite Ice House St.)

LABOUR PARTY AND DISARMAMENT.

A DEFEATED MOTION.
CAPITAL LEVY AIMS.

At the Labour Party Conference at the Queen's Hall, London, under the presidency of Mr. Sidney Webb, on June 25th.

The Executive Committee's resolution on finance was moved by Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P. It protested against the policy of the Government in maintaining the annual expenditure on armaments at so colossal a figure as 120 millions, in failing to pay off a large proportion of the war debt, in cutting down urgently required social services, and in continuing excessive taxes on the food of the people. It declared for a capital levy, the taxation of land values, and economies, notably on armaments, in order to make it possible to abolish food taxes, to lighten the burden of the income-tax, to abolish the entertainment tax and the corporation profits tax, and to provide money for social expenditure. In default of a capital levy the Parliamentary Party was asked to press for the abolition of the taxes on food before any other relief in taxation.

Mr. Ammon said the Hymn of Hate was still being sung, but to the tune of the "Marseillaise" and "Rule, Britannia." While national policy continued on these lines there could be no hope for national solvency or for the abolition of war. The capital levy was an integral part of Labour finance. He understood that the experts who had been carefully considering the question were of opinion that even to-day a graduated capital levy, as proposed by the Labour Party, would produce a sum exceeding three thousand millions.

Mr. C. Priestley (Manchester and Salford Labour Party) said the rich were richer and had four thousand million more "quids" than they had before the war. This increase of wealth represented the exploitation of the country in its hour of unger. They must stick to the capital levy and make those people disgorge. The resolution was adopted.

"NEW RACE OF ARMAMENTS."

Mr. G. Lansbury, M.P., moved:— "That the proposed increase of the British Air Force in competition with France is a preface to a new era of war, and the Labour Party calls upon the Parliamentary Labour Party to offer every resistance, declares that it is a crime against humanity to promote this new race of armaments within five years of the end of the last war, which the peoples of the world hoped was the beginning of an era of peace, and demands that an international conference should at once be called by Great Britain for the purpose of eventually abolishing by international agreement all air armaments."

Mr. F. Rose, M.P., seconding, said the expansion of the Air Force was the latest come of a capitalist "stunt." The superiority of the French Air Force was a fiction.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., said it was for the working-class to say that at no time and under no circumstances should there be another war.

REPARATIONS, RUHR, AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., moved a long resolution on foreign policy. It welcomed the formation of the new Labour International, protested against the occupation of the Ruhr by the French and Belgian forces as an act of aggression and of war, and called for the submission of the differences to an impartial tribunal. The recent offer of the German Government should, it said, be taken as a basis for negotiation. In regard to reparations, the resolution declared that it was contrary to the pre-Armistice arrangement that military pensions should be included in the reparations bill and that the claims should be abandoned; that Great Britain should adopt a generous attitude in the matter of the inter-Allied debts as part of a general settlement of the reparations problem; and that the whole of the Allied armies should be withdrawn immediately from German territory and a world conference be called to revise the peace treaties. The resolution also referred to Russia, calling for a meeting between representatives of the British and Russian Foreign Offices to settle outstanding points of dispute and for the full recognition of the Russian Government.

Mr. MacDonald said in regard to the Ruhr that the suggestion of the Labour Party was the calling of a conference to get the public opinion of the people of the different countries as represented in parliament. That they believed, would have put them on the high road to a settlement. They regarded the first German Note as good enough for the opening of negotiations. The second Note was certainly good enough. This conference carried resolutions against war, but they should not live in a fool's paradise. Unless there was a Government in power which would devise a policy to stifle armaments, the harvest of armaments would be reaped. The policy of peace was to keep the peoples of the different countries in sympathetic touch with each other. He would like the conference to send to the working-class movement in France a hearty declaration of fraternity and friendship, and an appeal to join with the British movement in suppressing militarism and imperialism. Until militarism and imperialism were suppressed Europe could not enjoy peace and the luxury of disarmament. In regard to Russia they desired the complete diplomatic recognition of the Russian Government.

Mr. R. H. Davies, M.P., who seconded the motion, said he hoped, if the war bugles were sounded once again, the Labour party would stand by its resolutions.

Mr. E. D. Morel, M.P., said that in Europe to-day there was almost a replica of the conditions which brought about the Great War.

The resolution was adopted.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HOHENZOLLERN PROPERTY. PRUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' DEMAND.

BERLIN, June 15th.

Amid general surprise a motion by the Social Democrats in the Prussian Diet calling for reports and papers relative to the state of the settlement with the Hohenzollerns was adopted by 149 to 138 votes. It had the support of the trade union members of the Centre Party. During the debate the Minister of Finance, Dr. von Richter, had declared the motion to be quite academic, as there could be no majority for it in the Diet.

The demand of the Socialists, which must now be conceded, was for a memorandum giving exact particulars of the inquiry instituted by the Prussian Finance Ministry into the ownership rights in the Hohenzollern property, and especially in regard to the origins, value and yield of the property in dispute. Particulars are further required of the value of property and amount of payment already made over to the Hohenzollern family, and the costs borne by the State in the administration of the property.

The discussion, while conducted on a not very edifying plane, showed the determination of the Democrats and Socialists to prevent the members of the House of Hohenzollern from receiving any but their indisputably private property, and above all to prevent the Hohenzollern trust property that went with the Crown from passing into the private ownership of the ex-Kaiser and his family. The dispute with the Hohenzollerns has now been in progress for four and a half years, and shows no sign of being settled.

Attempts have repeatedly been made to bring the matter before a board of arbitration, which would have been acceptable both to the Democrats and the Prussian Cabinet, but on the last occasion their project was blocked by the action of Herr Hermann Müller in the Reichstag. The Democrats insist that the dispute is not a legal, but a political question, and are opposed to its going through the ordinary legal channels because they fear that owing to the composition of the Bench, which in Prussia is almost wholly monarchist, there might not be a strictly legal finding.

A further stage has been reached in the settlement between the ex-Duke of Brunswick and the Federal State of Brunswick. The Courts of Brunswick have declared against the State and in favour of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg in a claim of the latter for an inventory of all the furniture and movable objects removed since November 18th, 1918, from the Brunswick Chateau, the ducal stables, and the ducal chateau of Blankenburg in the Harz Mountains. The Federal State has been ordered under severe penalties to take measures that no more objects are removed. The Court reserved its decision whether the State should be ordered to recover objects removed since November 18th, 1918.—2/11/23

DISARMAMENT POLICY.

The Independent Labour Party had placed on the agenda two resolutions relating to disarmament. The first asked the Parliamentary Party to call upon the Government to summon an international conference and submit a definite proposal to the chief nations for immediate universal disarmament by mutual agreement. This resolution was adopted.

The second resolution, expressing the opinion that it should be the policy of the Labour Party in Parliament to vote against all Military and Naval Estimates, was strongly opposed and finally defeated.

The Chairman invited the delegates to consider whether the resolution was not in conflict with the policy of universal disarmament by agreement. ("No.") The voting of the resolution would put the Parliamentary Party in an impossible position, and it would have to exercise its discretion.

Mr. J. Jones, M.P., said it was very nice to talk sentimentally, but the things they would like to do were the things they could not do. Instead of talking "dapple-doo" let them put pressure on the British Government to call an international conference.

Mr. J. T. Brownlie said the adoption of the resolution would not only embarrass the Labour Party in Parliament but all its candidates at the next election.

Major Attlee, M.P., speaking in support of the resolution, said it should be considered as part of a comprehensive policy. They could not trust a capitalist Government with armaments and should steadily vote against its military estimates. The first duty of a Labour Government would be the calling of a world conference for peace. He realised that for the liquidation of the situation they would require to have some small army to carry on ("Oh, eh?")—yes, he was practical, and he knew perfectly well that they could not demobilize in a week. But there was a difference between a temporary arrangement while they were engaged, in the task of abolishing armaments, and in voting for the armaments of Governments with a policy they opposed.

Mr. Henderson said that if the resolution was more than a gesture, it was absurd and futile. Until there was international agreement upon a different policy even that conference could not and dare not ignore questions of defence. The logical effect of the resolution would be that at the next election they must tell the country they would abolish the Navy. Must the party manifestos declare that they would never vote for Estimates, however essential, for purposes of defence? Reference had been made to France. If France continued in her present frame of mind, could they overlook the requirements of defence? Were they to tell the world that if Labour were returned to power in two years' time they would scrap the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force regardless of the international position of the day? It was not practical politics.

A card vote was taken. There voted: For the motion 208,000 Against 2,324,000 Majority against 2,116,000

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

OFFICE

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd Floor)

AND THE

PRINTING WORKS

TO

208, PRAYA EAST

(Corner of Percival St.)

ALL CORRESPONDENCE UP TO 6 P.M.

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

1A, CHATER ROAD.

TELEPHONES: Central 12 (Day Time)

4511 (Night Time and Sundays).

WORLD THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 8th, to SATURDAY, 11th August, at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

REGINALD DENNY

IN

THE NEW

LEATHER

"PUSHERS"

Round 10.

"When Kane Met Abel."

MARY

MILES

MINTER

IN

Her Superb Portrayal of

"TILLIE."

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

THE FATAL FORTUNE.

Wednesday and Thursday:—13 & 14.

Friday to Sunday:—Final Episodes.

USUAL PRICES.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

YE OLDE PRINTERIE, LTD.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS, Etc.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone 3797.

V. C. LABRUM, Managing Director.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. FINDLATER, MACKIE,

TODD & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS;

LONDON.

The Agency for this Old Established, and Well Known

Firm has been transferred from CARTERS, to JAMES

H. BACKHOUSE, LTD., No. 1A, CHATER ROAD.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.
Tel. Central 236. 3, Queen's Buildings.

AGENTS FOR

BRIGGS' BITUMINOUS ENAMELS & SOLUTIONS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"UNION"

ANTI-CORROSIVE and ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS FOR SHIP'S BOTTOMS.

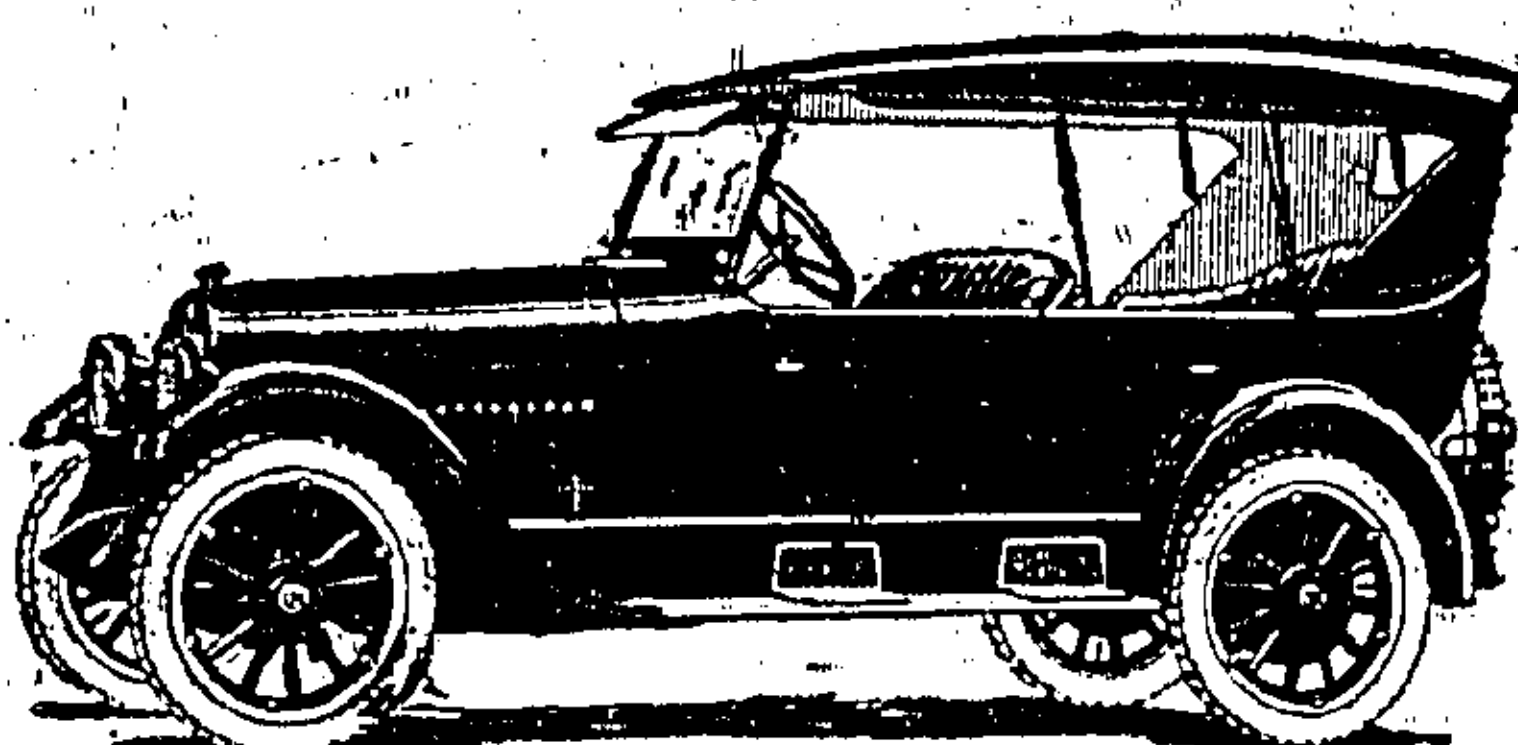
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
(FOUNDED IN HONGKONG 1863)

60th ANNIVERSARY GRAND CHARITY DRAW

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR OF HONGKONG.

50 VALUABLE PRIZES, including

1923 MODEL 5-SEATER STUDEBAKER CAR \$2,700



"Gulbransen" Piano-Player (\$950); "Norscar" (\$175); "York Brunswick" Phonograph (\$400); "Singer" Electric Sewing Machine (\$250); "Geophone" Radio Set (\$25), and 44 other Prizes.

TICKETS are Now on Sale at Various Clubs, &c. They may be also obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

PRIZES to be Drawn for on Night of the "AL FRESCO" FETE—2ND DECEMBER, 1933.

F. H. BARNES, President.
SIMON TSE YAN, Vice-President.
J. P. SHERRY, Treasurer.

1160



SOMETHING YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

WALTER CAMP'S
FAMOUS
"DAILY DOZEN"
HEALTH BUILDING
EXERCISES.

All of us have some kind of health. Most of us think it is rather worse than is actually the case. A small minority are over-confident and believe their constitutions will stand anything. Between these two extremes there is a happy mean that makes for a longer enjoyment of health for both those who lack confidence and for those who have over-confidence in their physical make-up. It isn't much trouble to take care of your health if you know how. Let Walter Camp's "Daily Dozen" Health Building Exercises teach you how to keep fit and enjoy life to the fullest measure.

Obtainable only at the

OKEH STUDIO.

8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER OF LEE HOUSE STREET).
TEL. NO. CENTRAL 4433.



The Ideal material for Hot climates.
For roofs, partitions & ceilings.

It is light & strong.
It does not conduct heat.
It is practically indestructible.
It does not rust or corrode.
It is insect & vermin proof.

We carry large stocks and shall be pleased to quote prices and give you particulars.

SOLE AGENTS—

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Telephone C. 1030. Machinery Dept.

BIDDING AT BRIDGE.

(A COMPENDIUM.)

By SIR WILLIAM WILKINSON.

CONVENTIONS IN CALLING.

8. 70.

The original ("free") bid:

1.—Calling one in Clubs, as an invitation to your partner to go No-trumps. (See 8. 3.) Now generally discredited.

2.—Calling two in any suit, to show length without high cards (see 8. 13.) Discredited nowadays by almost every writer.

3.—Calling two in a minor suit, as an invitation to your partner to declare "two No-trumps." (See 8. 16.) Defended by Bergholt as being a natural, and not a conventional, invitation.

4.—The Minor-suit Two-call Convention. (See 8. 16.) Calling two in a minor suit, informs your partner that you hold a No-trump in the other three suits. If he can stop the suit, he bids No-trumps; even if he has not another trick in the hand, if he cannot, he is forced to bid his longest suit, no matter how poor it is.

Conversely: If you wish your partner to name his longest suit, and not to go No-trumps, you can use this convention provided that you hold the sure tricks in the suit itself. (Foster, p. 84.)

The second bidder.

5.—Calling two in a minor suit over one in a major, means that you can "assist the other major suit," or are willing to have your partner go No-trumps if he can stop the dealer's suit. (See 8. 23, and Foster, p. 230.)

6.—Doubling a suit-bid is a conventional way of asking your partner if he can stop that suit. If he can, he may safely bid No-trumps. If he cannot, he must bid his best suit, no matter what that is. Under no circumstances should he leave the double in. (Foster, p. 203; see 8. 25.)

7.—Doubling a No-trump asks your partner to name his best suit. The partner may see more in penalties by letting the doubled No-trump stand—and therefore is not bound to make a call. (See 8. 23.)

Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are the "modern" or "American" conventions, explained and illustrated by Foster. He devotes a whole section (pp. 78-85) to "Two-trick Bids in Minor Suits," and a second (pp. 204-221) to "Conventional Doubles."

The latter section (which amateurs of these calls should study in its entirety) gives the most approved methods for the four players:

(A)—the double of a one-trick suit-bid:

Dealer bids one (Spade or Heart).
Second, Player doubles (but only if he has at least seven tricks at attacking values).

Third, either (a) says nothing, and waits to hear Fourth's response to the double, or (b) makes a bid. If he has support in Dealer's suit, he calls *free* (though he may pass); if he has nothing in the suit, but excellent support outside, he *reduces*.

Fourth, in case (a), calls No-trumps if he can stop Dealer's suit, or if he cannot stop it, bids his own best suit. In case (b) he need not bid at all if he has nothing but a moderate four-card suit; but if he has a suit of five, he must bid it.

On the second round, if Second Player "feels strong enough to insist on being shown any suit" of four cards (held by Fourth), however weak, he doubles again.

(B)—the double of a No-trump:

Dealer bids one No-trump.

Second Player doubles (with at least five sure tricks).
Third, if he has more than average assistance for the No-trumper redoubles (if weak, bids any five suit).

Fourth then must bid his best suit.

The Conventional Double (1) is not restricted to Second Player, but may be employed, at any stage of the bidding, by any one of the other three players, including the Dealer (2). It is not limited to a one call—a *two* or a *three* call, if a *free* bid, may be doubled conventionally.

For (1) Foster, p. 213, gives an example (Game No. 67) where Dealer goes No-trumps without a Heart; Second and Third pass, and Fourth bids "two Heads." Dealer doubles—to compel Third either to bid "two No-trumps" if he can stop Hearts once, or to call his best suit. For (2) he, in Game No. 72 (p. 221) makes Dealer pass and Second call three Spades on seven to Ace 10 and Ace of Diamonds. Third, with four Hearts to A, K, R, six Clubs to A, Q, two Diamonds (J 8) and a singleton Queen of Spades, doubles—whereupon Dealer calls "three No-trumps."

Work deals with "Informative Doubles" on pp. 121-122. He says "they are limited to the double of adverse bids of one or two, and to cases in which the partner has not already bid. A double of three or more is what he calls a 'business' double: The former expects the doubler's partner to overbid; the latter neither expects, nor desires, a take-out. Work interprets Second Player's double of 'One No-trump' to mean "I have a hand with which I would have bid No-trump had Dealer not done so first. I wish you to take me out by bidding two No-trumps, or two of your best suit, as you may prefer, unless you are so strong that you are satisfied that, by allowing the double to stand, we shall secure a penalty worth more than the game." But such a double should never be made unless the doubler has at least five sure tricks. (If Second is 'initial' bidder, Third should not double "without unusual strength.")

Doubling an initial suit bid of one or two means that the doubler has strength in the other three suits, but cannot stop the suit just bid. It enables (elsewhere he says, "forces") partner to bid No-trump if he have the declared suit safely stopped; if not, he can bid his long suit. This double should not be made without real strength in each of the three suits, and it should guarantee five tricks for the partner's declaration, whatever it may be.

Work, p. 218, goes on to discuss "the plan advanced as a defence against these doubles—a redouble by the partner of the initial bidder, when he has better than average strength." He thinks that "it is much more effective for the partner to mask his strength and await developments. If, however, he has a hand with which he intends, sooner or later, to advance the initial bid, he would do so at once. If he makes any other bid (when Second has doubled 'one No-trump') than 'two No-trumps,' that bid is a *lessee*: 'it is wise for the partner to interpose a rescuing bid whenever he has a hand which cannot help the No-trump and which contains

a five-card suit.' He explains (p. 243) that "when the informative No-trump double was first devised, it was thought advisable for the partner of Declarer to pass when weak; because it was presumed that the partner of the doubler must take out the double. Now everyone knows that passing the double, when strong, is recognised as sound and profitable Auction-tactics on the part of the Doubler's partner. He is apt to have a hand of sufficient strength to pass and rather in a big premium when the partner of the bidder has a bust. To avoid this dangerous possibility, the weak partner of a No-trump bidder who has been doubled, overbids when he holds any five card suit. With strength it pays him to pass and if possible punish the doubler. So the character of the take-out should not be misunderstood. With a very long (six or seven cards) suit so weak that it is useless for a No-trumper, a clever bidder takes out by bidding three."

In the case where Dealer has called One No-trump and Second has overbid, with two of a suit, Work depicts an *informative* double by Third: "Third had better 'either bid two No-trumps, or double for business purposes with the expectation and desire that the double will stand.'"

Bergholt's and Irwin's condemnation of the "modern" Conventions has been noted. Manning, p. 59, says "it must be obvious that any code or convention which is not universally recognised is unfair." p. 61, "I hold that there should be no conventions in the call of a hand." 2 Pichabo, p. 151, "no sane people" can long tolerate.

SHORT MINISTRIES.

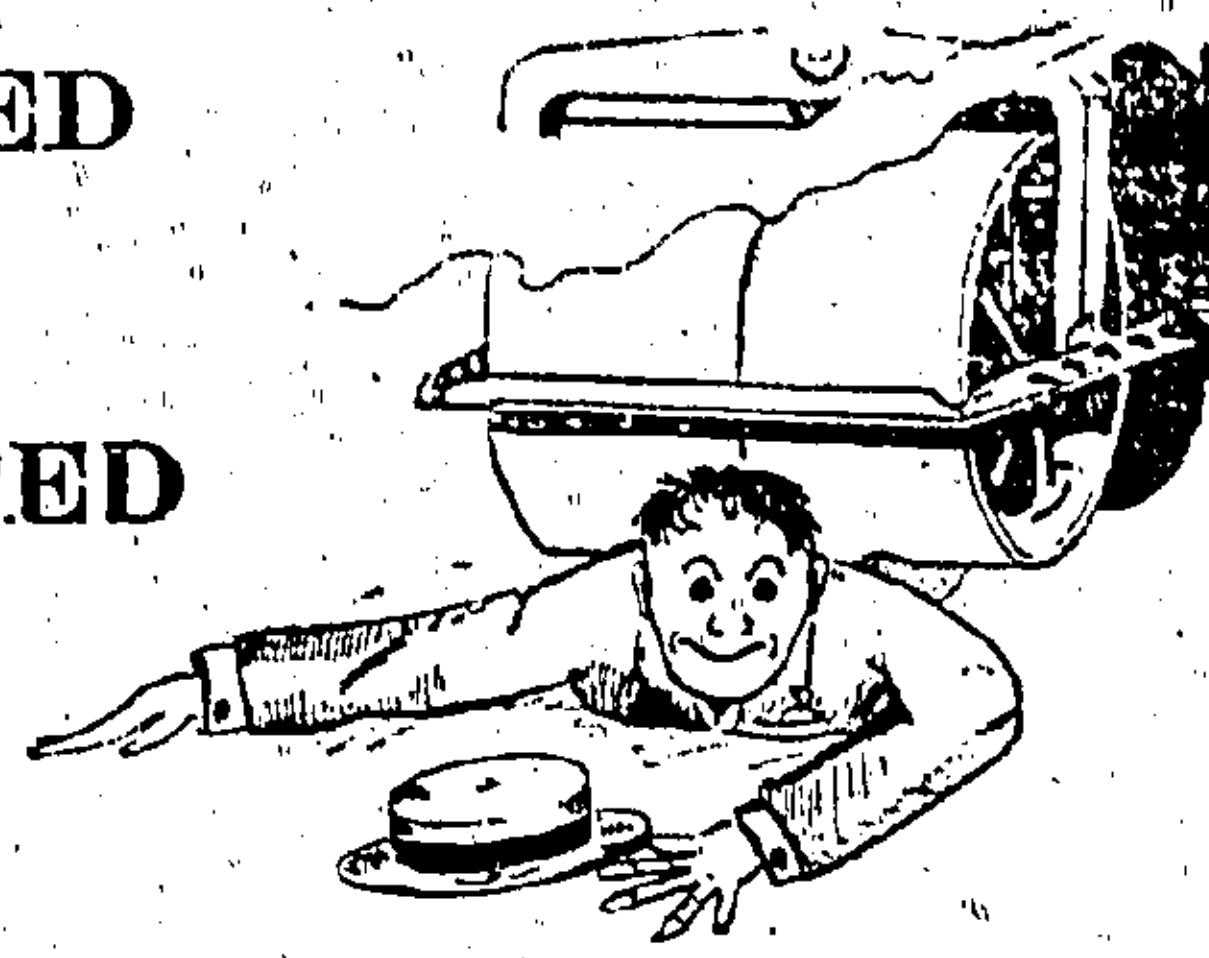
Mr. Bonar Law's Government was one of the shortest-lived in English history. It lasted for about seven months. Lloyd George was Premier for six years. Other short-lived Ministries in the last hundred years were—

1827.—Canning, 106 days.
1827.—Godolphin, 125 days.
1834.—Melbourne, 125 days.
1834.—Peel, 108 days.
1832.—Derby, 263 days.
1835.—Russell, 232 days.
1868.—Disraeli, 279 days.
1885.—Salisbury, 221 days.
1886.—Gladstone, 175 days.
China has had ministries lasting from two to 20 days.

PRESSED

AND

RE-SHAPED



IF YOUR SUMMER CLOTHES CANNOT BE WASHED.
WHY NOT HAVE THEM DRY-CLEANED.

DIRT, STAINS AND CREASES VANISH AS IF BY MAGIC UNDER OUR PROCESSES, AND THE ORIGINAL SHAPE AND SET IS RESTORED.

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS YAU MATI, Tel. K 32.
HONGKONG DEPOT, 18, Stanley Street, Tel. C 1273.

KOWLOON DEPOT, 19, Canton Road. Write or Phone for PRICE-LIST.
CANTON, 19, Sharki Central East.

RADIO PARTS

Just Arrived.

NIKKO & CO.

71, Des Vœux Road,
Corner Pottinger Street.

S. O. A. E. O.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.



DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS of Oxygen, Acetylene, Carbonic Acid, Ammoniac, Anhydrous sulphurous gases, Carbide of Calcium, Motor Cycle acetylene tanks, and all necessary equipment for low and high pressure autogenous welding.

Autogenous welding of all metal by Oxy-Acetylenic and Electric processes.

Boiler Repairs a speciality.

Apply No. 20, Des Vœux Road Central, 2nd Floor.
Tel. Central No. 2344.

Prompt refilling at moderate prices of all kinds of Motor Cycle acetylene tanks.

FLYOSAN

"Because it will not stain or gum anything and since it is non-poisonous to Mammals you can spray it directly on animals. For the same reason you need not be afraid of the children getting hold of it by accident.

Buy a Sprayer and a Tin of FLYOSAN and have for the first time freedom from insects.

Insects and FLYOSAN simply cannot exist in the same house.

AT ALL DISPENSARIES.

JOHN L.

THORNYCROFT

AND CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

London, Southampton and Basingstoke

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 B.H.P.

MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

For QUOTATIONS, APPLY—

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.**K** Crepe-soled Sports
SHOESSole with the highest grade
pure plantation crepe rubber,
specially vulcanised by a new
process. K Crepe Shoes are
unaffected by a climate condi-
tion, and the sole is attached
permanently to the upper. Flexible
and easy from the first time of
wearing, with a heavily corrugated
"non-slip" tread. K crepe-soled
Sports Shoes are ideal for games,
walking or motoring.K manufacturers take their
stand on the makers' 50 years
reputation for good workmanship.Tan Calf with heels for
Golf or walking.

\$23.50.

White Leather no heels
for Tennis.

\$21.00.

Hongkong Agents

Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.,

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building,

Des Vaux Road

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Assortment of

WARDROBE and CABIN TRUNKS

SUIT CASES and TRAVELLING RUGS

All at Reasonable Prices.

Latest Styles

WATER PROOF

RAINCOATS

FOR

Gents Ladies and Children.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

FOR

**EVERYTHING
ELECTRICAL**

Get an estimate from

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY.

Electrical Dept., Peddar, St.

RING UP: 196 OR 198

For All Wool

BATHING COSTUMES

of All Sizes.

PLAIN AND FANCY COLOURINGS.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.TRADE AT SWATOW AND
AMOY IN 1922.DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES OF
THE TYPHOON AT SWATOW.Mr. R. A. Currie, Commissioner of
Customs at Swatow, in his trade report
for the year 1922 writes:—

The year was marked by two calamities which very seriously affected the trade of the port, namely, the seamen's strike and a disastrous typhoon, which accounted for the decrease of over 8 million taels in the net value of the trade of the port during the year. The seamen's strike began on the 21st January and ended on the 8th March, during which period business was paralysed, as the only steamers which ran regularly were two small Japanese vessels manned by Japanese (Formosan) crews, which carried little or no cargo. Twenty-one steamers, manned by Chinese crews, which entered the port during the strike, were not allowed to leave till after the 8th March, their crews being taken ashore by the strike authorities. The typhoon which occurred on the night of 2nd-3rd August was probably the worst that has ever struck one of the treaty ports, being accompanied by a tidal wave which swept through the town and over the surrounding country, destroying houses, dikes, and crops. It was a comparatively small typhoon as regards area, not more than about 10 miles in diameter, but its intensity was terrific. It began about 8 p.m. on the 2nd August with heavy north-east squalls, and the dead centre passed about 1.30 a.m. on the 3rd August, when the barometer fell to the almost unprecedented low reading of 27.35 inches, which was recorded by three independent observers. No complete barograph records were obtained, as the barograph charts do not go below 28 inches. The full in the dead centre lasted for about an hour, and the most violent squalls came from the south-west about 3 a.m. after the centre had passed and the barometer had begun to rise. At 1.30 a.m. the fury of the squalls abated gradually. The tidal wave swept over the Bund about 11.15 p.m. and the water began to recede about 2.30 a.m. After the centre had passed, calculating from the water-marks on the Customs buildings, the water rose to a height of about 9 feet above high water ordinary spring tides. About 3,000 people were killed in Swatow by drowning or houses falling on them, while the death-roll in the low-lying country districts was enormous and is estimated at over 50,000.

The British steamers *Shantung* and *Tungshing*, which had gone down to the typhoon anchorage below the Harbour, were driven ashore in Muddy Bay, and the Chinese steamer *Huaming*, which was anchored above the harbour, was driven ashore behind Flower Island, above the Tathapou Creek. All three steamers were successfully refloated before the end of the year.

The cargo stored in the foreign and native godowns was almost all swept away or damaged, and many godowns were totally destroyed.

About 40 per cent. of the sugar plantations were destroyed, and the orange groves were decimated. The damage done by the typhoon to the harvests of rice, sweet potatoes, etc., was not confined to the destruction of the crops in the ground at the time, for the salt left in the soil in the districts inundated by the tidal wave prevented the later plantings from thriving.

The price of rice has fluctuated considerably during the year: it was about \$6 per picul at the beginning of the year, but, owing to the cessation of all supplies from China and abroad, the price rose to over \$8 per picul during the seamen's strike. Indeed, the stocks available were so inadequate that the Swatow Chamber of Commerce, fearing a famine, tried to prevail on the strike authorities not to interfere with the crews of vessels which brought only rice to the port, but without success. The first crop of rice was an excellent one, which brought down the price to \$7 per picul in spite of the high prices ruling in Anhwei, but the destruction by the typhoon of practically all the stocks of rice as well as all other foodstuffs and live stock for many miles round forced the price up temporarily to \$12 per picul. The enormous supplies which were rushed in from Hongkong to avert a famine enabled the price to be officially fixed at \$7 per picul, but this rose to \$8 per picul towards the end of the year, when the miserably poor second crop had been harvested and the officially fixed price withdrawn.

The boycott of Japanese goods, which was imposed in June 1919 by the United Students' Association acting in co-operation with the Swatow Chamber of Commerce, and which had been so effectively enforced by fines and confiscations that Japanese goods had practically disappeared from the market, was publicly declared annulled by the local authorities in August, owing to its being discovered, when the Students' Association was called upon to devote to typhoon relief purposes the accumulated funds derived from fines on the merchants who had been caught dealing in Japanese goods, that the leading member of the Association had embezzled the money.

It is a remarkable evidence of the resources and business vitality of Swatow that, even under the adverse conditions created by the seamen's strike and the destructive typhoon mentioned above, the net revenue collected has not declined, but actually shows a small increase of Hk. Tls. 8,900 odd as compared with the figures for last year, after deducting the extraneous collection for famine relief surplus. As was to be expected from the destruction of local produce by the typhoon, export duties show a decrease of some Hk. Tls. 47,000, which, however, is more than made up by increases under imports and other headings.

The gross value of the trade of Amoy for the year 1922 was Hk. Tls. 31,900,422, a total which exceeds that for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 23,048,535) by fully Hk. Tls. 8,851,887, and has only once been surpassed during the decade, by the figures for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 31,986,033). As usual, there is an adverse balance of trade, and the difference against Amoy—the excess it imports over exports—is larger than ever, amounting to Hk. Tls. 22,531,696, or \$33,797,514.

While it may be assumed that the bulk of the deficit on the annual trade is met by the remittances of overseas Chinese, I do not consider that savings from the wages of Chinese labourers compose so great a share of the remittances, as was formerly the case; for a constantly growing proportion of the remittances must represent part of the interest received from money invested by Fukiensers in trade and property in foreign countries and in industrial undertakings, banks, etc., at Shanghai and other places in China, where, in recent years, wealthy Fukiensers have sunk much capital. A considerable number of overseas Fukiensers now live in their native province or spend part of their time in China, whither they must bring part of their incomes to meet expenditure. Reliable data have been given regarding the great wealth of the rich overseas merchants, though I am not aware that any estimate has yet been made of the collective wealth of their fellow-provincials in foreign lands. Nevertheless, I think that it may safely be assumed that the total amount amassed must be very large and that it would be a conservative estimate to reckon it at not less than \$1,500,000,000. It is well known that Chinese in foreign countries, who are largely Fukiensers, are very successful traders, that some of them are exceedingly wealthy, and that the resources of all have increased markedly in recent years.

All the trade of South Fukiensers does not find its outlet through Amoy, owing, partly, to the concentration of the country, to better roads leading to other ports, etc. The district around Yingchow for instance, is served from Swatow, and the more western parts from Foochow and Kiangsi. Latterly, too, the prevalence of brigandage in the interior has hindered the trade within which it was safe to engage in trade.

In the early months of the year trade was very poor, owing to the seamen's strike at Hongkong and the continuance of the boycott against the steamers of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Both, happily, ended at the beginning of March and at once the importation of cargo became exceptionally large. Trade during the June quarter was very satisfactory, shipping facilities were increased, and imports, particularly from foreign countries, were very good. On the other hand, the export trade was rather disappointing. During the September quarter trade continued excellent, so that there was a fair prospect of the year closing prosperously.

Unfortunately, in October a military outbreak occurred in North Fukiensers, which resulted in the flight of Tschun Li Hou Chi, and political disturbances broke out in this area, continuing to the end of the year. Early in November Tschun Li returned to Amoy, but shortly afterwards was forced to leave as he was unable to work in harmony with General Tsang Chih Ping. In December the troops of General Tsang, in combination with local levies and the Cantonese troops of General Hsu Ch'ung Chih, attacked and captured, in succession, the cities of Amoy and Chuanchow. At this period Amoy itself was so disturbed that, for greater security, the Bank of China and the Bank of China and South Seas moved their local offices to the International Settlement on Kulansu. In November the suspension of the Bank of Fukiensers had caused serious loss to the people, and the consequent tightness of the money market, combined with the disturbed state of the country, practically stopped most branches of trade and greatly reduced the receipts of the revenue.

This office in November opened a new Examination Shed for import cargo, which has relieved the congestion at the old Examination Shed and greatly facilitated the examination of cargo.

A new motor road from Amoy to Chuanchow was completed in the autumn and has proved to be of great benefit to the public. Other routes for modern roads have been surveyed, but the difficulty of finding funds to meet the necessary expenditure has so far stopped their construction. Little progress, too, has been made towards completing the Amoy. The total revenue collected in 1922—Hk. Tls. 673,673—is only a few thousand taels below the total collection for 1921—Hk. Tls. 676,445—which is the record collection derived from ordinary sources of revenue during the decade. From the beginning of March till the end of September the monthly receipts kept well ahead of the previous year's totals, and had it not been for the disturbances which occurred during the last quarter of the year, there is little doubt that the figures of 1921 would have been surpassed. Nevertheless, in spite of this calamity, constant trade duties and tonnage dues particularly exhibit increased totals, which largely cover the decreased returns under the remaining headings.

AMOY'S ADVERSE BALANCE OF
TRADE."THE GREAT WEALTH OF THE RICH
OVERSEAS MERCHANTS."Mr. J. H. Macdon, Commissioner of
Customs at Amoy, writes with regard to
the trade of that port in 1922:—

The gross value of the trade of Amoy for the year 1922 was Hk. Tls. 31,900,422, a total which exceeds that for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 23,048,535) by fully Hk. Tls. 8,851,887, and has only once been surpassed during the decade, by the figures for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 31,986,033). As usual, there is an adverse balance of trade, and the difference against Amoy—the excess it imports over exports—is larger than ever, amounting to Hk. Tls. 22,531,696, or \$33,797,514.

While it may be assumed that the bulk of the deficit on the annual trade is met by the remittances of overseas Chinese, I do not consider that savings from the wages of Chinese labourers compose so great a share of the remittances, as was formerly the case; for a constantly growing proportion of the remittances must represent part of the interest received from money invested by Fukiensers in trade and property in foreign countries and in industrial undertakings, banks, etc., at Shanghai and other places in China, where, in recent years, wealthy Fukiensers have sunk much capital. A considerable number of overseas Fukiensers now live in their native province or spend part of their time in China, whither they must bring part of their incomes to meet expenditure. Reliable data have been given regarding the great wealth of the rich overseas merchants, though I am not aware that any estimate has yet been made of the collective wealth of their fellow-provincials in foreign lands. Nevertheless, I think that it may safely be assumed that the total amount amassed must be very large and that it would be a conservative estimate to reckon it at not less than \$1,500,000,000. It is well known that Chinese in foreign countries, who are largely Fukiensers, are very successful traders, that some of them are exceedingly wealthy, and that the resources of all have increased markedly in recent years.

All the trade of South Fukiensers does not find its outlet through Amoy, owing, partly, to the concentration of the country, to better roads leading to other ports, etc. The district around Yingchow for instance, is served from Swatow, and the more western parts from Foochow and Kiangsi. Latterly, too, the prevalence of brigandage in the interior has hindered the trade within which it was safe to engage in trade.

In the early months of the year trade was very poor, owing to the seamen's strike at Hongkong and the continuance of the boycott against the steamers of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Both, happily, ended at the beginning of March and at once the importation of cargo became exceptionally large. Trade during the June quarter was very satisfactory, shipping facilities were increased, and imports, particularly from foreign countries, were very good. On the other hand, the export trade was rather disappointing. During the September quarter trade continued excellent, so that there was a fair prospect of the year closing prosperously.

Unfortunately, in October a military outbreak occurred in North Fukiensers, which resulted in the flight of Tschun Li Hou Chi, and political disturbances broke out in this area, continuing to the end of the year. Early in November Tschun Li returned to Amoy, but shortly afterwards was forced to leave as he was unable to work in harmony with General Tsang Chih Ping. In December the troops of General Tsang, in combination with local levies and the Cantonese troops of General Hsu Ch'ung Chih, attacked and captured, in succession, the cities of Amoy and Chuanchow. At this period Amoy itself was so disturbed that, for greater security, the Bank of China and the Bank of China and South Seas moved their local offices to the International Settlement on Kulansu. In November the suspension of the Bank of Fukiensers had caused serious loss to the people, and the consequent tightness of the money market, combined with the disturbed state of the country, practically stopped most branches of trade and greatly reduced the receipts of the revenue.

This office in November opened a new Examination Shed for import cargo, which has relieved the congestion at the old Examination Shed and greatly facilitated the examination of cargo.

A new motor road from Amoy to Chuanchow was completed in the autumn and has proved to be of great benefit to the public. Other routes for modern roads have been surveyed, but the difficulty of finding funds to meet the necessary expenditure has so far stopped their construction. Little progress, too, has been made towards completing the Amoy. The total revenue collected in 1922—Hk. Tls. 673,673—is only a few thousand taels below the total collection for 1921—Hk. Tls. 676,445—which is the record collection derived from ordinary sources of revenue during the decade. From the beginning of March till the end of September the monthly receipts kept well ahead of the previous year's totals, and had it not been for the disturbances which occurred during the last quarter of the year, there is little doubt that the figures of 1921 would have been surpassed. Nevertheless, in spite of this calamity, constant trade duties and tonnage dues particularly exhibit increased totals, which largely cover the decreased returns under the remaining headings.

CALLING A ROUND TABLE
CONFERENCE.[BY DR. GILBERT REID, (TRANSLATED FROM
THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL).]

Late discussions on the way to call together a national conference for peace and unification differ from former plans. One that is receiving much attention centres around the "hand-clasp," as it is called, of the two leaders, Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Marshal Tsoo Kun. Another suggestion is that the Diplomatic Corps or one or more foreign Ministers take the lead in calling such a conference and in directing the proceedings.

This latter proposal, as published to the world by the English Press Agency of Reuters, issues from the brain of Sir Robert Ho Tung of Hongkong, who while a Chinese is also a British subject. At once this suggestion was heartily seconded by the English Press in Hongkong, by the British official organ in Shanghai, *The North China Daily News* and by the English editor of *The Far Eastern Times* of Peking. Dr. Sun has also added his blessing: Surely the thought is of some worth.

One may agree with the purpose common to all the schemes, to get together all of China's provincial and factional leaders, and yet hesitate at accepting the *modus operandi*. In general the proposition affects for evil China's sovereign rights. (1) A conference for national peace and unification relates to internal affairs and so differs from a Commission for Commercial Treaties as it existed a few years ago or for a Commission on the Chinese tariff, this New Conference of Commission, if initiated by outside Governments, would be characterized by intrusion of foreign Governments on China's internal policy, and this when all foreign Governments have again and again affirmed that China's internal policies were no concern of theirs.

(2) To carry out such a proposal would be a clear proof that China not only had no ability of herself to bring about disbandment of troops but was even too weak or unwilling to work for the welfare of the whole country through ways of union and peace. The world would take it as proof that China's downfall had already come.

(3) This method of treating China is different from the way other countries are treated and shows the contempt in which China is held, that is, if the idea is carried out. Russia, for instance, has had a big revolution for some six years and the Soviet Government fails to get foreign recognition. Russia's internal affairs have been viewed as had to the extreme, and yet no foreign Government has proposed to appoint Commissioners to go to Russia and invite Russia's leaders to confer on Russia's internal affairs. Germany was defeated five years ago, and while the Allied Powers have intruded on Germany's rule in many ways, they have not gone so far as to appoint a Commission to go to Germany and discuss exclusively the political or revolutionary affairs of Germany as distinct from foreign debts and reparations. China was not vanquished in war but was on terms of equality with the victorious Powers, like Great Britain and France. For these Powers to do in China what they would not think of doing with Russia or Germany shows how far down China has gone in the estimation of her friendly Allies in times of war.

(4) For China to invite foreigners as advisors or to seek the help of foreign individuals is a proper and sensible thing to do, for such persons are supposed to place first the interests of China. To cultivate the friendship of foreign Ministers and other officials is also necessary, but this is very different from entrusting to men who represent other Governments and interests the task of settling China's rights. These Plenipotentiaries may make good friends and be flattering companions, but they are hardly the ones to make it their chief business to work for China's interests first and foremost. All this is sound reasoning. Nevertheless there is a big possibility that the leaders of China's factions, who have been fighting each other, will delay in coming together even for the good of the country, will be jealous of any one taking the lead, will be suspicious of one another and so by personal weakness of character destroy all government and hasten the ruin of the nation. Then it will be inevitable that foreign Powers must do something and not sit idly by. The interests of foreigners will be damaged by the failure of the Chinese to settle their own affairs, and so inevitably the Diplomats of Peking must come forward and do something. The least harmful will be the calling together of a conference composed of Chinese leaders.

If China will not save herself, friends must come forward to save her. Only these friendly Powers, ever since the Great War, are themselves in a hopeless condition, politically, socially and economically. If they cannot save themselves from collapse, how can they be expected to do much for China?

What then? It is still up to the Chinese to try to save their own country. Who among the Chinese must take the lead? In forming an Administrative Council or Presidential Regency it is up to Parliament to do something. In calling a national conference of unification, under ordinary circumstances the President and Premier are responsible, but now that the Peking Government has neither the duty fall to the Metropolitan Over-Lord, Tsoo Kun, acting in conjunction if possible with Dr. Sun and General Chang Tsoo Lin and ex-Premier Tann Chi Jui and others, who together issue the call. Let these men make no excuses, when it is China's life that is at stake. Let each man in office do his duty.

SPORT.
WATER POLO.

V.R.C. (A) v. KING'S (B).

At the Victoria Recreation Club Bath last night the V.R.C. (A) team experienced no difficulty in defeating the King's (B) team in a Water Polo League match. The victors scored 10 goals to nil. The scorers were: Buschmeyer, 6; Stewart, 4; Lyons, 2; and Knight, 1. The game was a very one-sided affair and most uninteresting.

PEKING'S STRIKING HEALTH
RECORD.

Contrary to all precedents, July, which is usually the most trying month of the year in Peking, has been an unusually healthy one this season. There have been no cases of cholera, and not a single case of infectious disease has been reported to the Medical Officer of Health for the Legation Quarter. The Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital, which is normally crowded during the hot months, has admitted only nine infectious cases since June 20th. These were as follows: scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 1, dysentery 4, typhoid 2, and typhus 1. There has not been the slightest sign of an epidemic of any sort during the month. Peking, too, has had a healthy summer. The striking absence of disease is attributed by the medical authorities partly to the relatively cool weather which obtained until recently and partly to the abundant rain which has kept down the dust—usually a most fertile source of infection.—*E. E. Times*.

IMPORTANT CONTRACTS
SIGNED.

It is reported that Mr. de Vos representing the Belgo-Dutch Syndicate has signed two preliminary contracts during the past few days. The first is for the Hulutao Harbour Scheme, for \$10,000,000 guaranteed by port dues and by a second mortgage on the Shanhaiwan-Mukden Railway; the second is for a large Kiangsu-Mingtung industrial plant, which with the well known industrialist Chang Chien as representing the Kiangsu Mining Bureau, large coal and iron deposits are involved.

A storm is likely to be provoked by both these contracts, particularly by the Hulutao Scheme, as this ice-free harbour 90 miles north of Shanhaiwan is looked upon as a plum. Tenders had been called for to be opened on June 9th, but the collapse of the Government has permitted a different procedure. Inasmuch as Marshal Chang Tsoo Lin and the Mukden authorities have recently decided to make a naval port of Hulutao further developments are inevitable.—*Far Eastern Times*.

THE SUCCESS OF RUBBER
RESTRICTION.

The *Strait Times* of the 3rd inst., in a leading article says:—
We are entering the last quarter of the first year of restriction. There is no scarcity such as certain Americans are sought to predict and the price current is just twice the average for the last quarter, July to September, 1922, unaffected by the policy. There ought to be a great many people wondering what perversion of intellect caused them to oppose a remedy which was so obviously the right one. In spite of fraudulent returns, forged coupons, smuggling, and the follies of the Chamber of Commerce on "Free port" questions, the policy has done well. The average price in the last unrestricted quarter was 25 cents per lb. It might have gone lower, but in view of the great congestion it was unlikely to go higher. The average price under restriction has been 33 cents, a gain of 25 cents, or more than 100 per cent. In the first half of this year we exported from Malaya, exclusive of re-exports, 224,550,000 lbs. of rubber. The value at 25 cents per lb. would have been \$56,137,500. Its value at 33 cents is \$74,091,500, so the gain is \$17,954,000.

NEW ZEALAND BUDGET.
REDUCTION IN TEA DUTIES.

In the course of his Budget statement on July 3rd, Mr. Massey announced that it was proposed to abolish the duty on tea in bulk from British Dominions, and to reduce the duty on tea in packets and also on foreign tea 2d. per lb. all round. Further substantial reductions in land and income taxation were promised, the Government's aim being to revert to pre-war rates as soon as possible. The Budget strikes an optimistic note regarding the future prosperity of the Dominion.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central.—Adv.

ANOTHER ARMS CASE.

AMERICAN SHIP'S OFFICER
BEFORE THE COURT.THE DANGER OF NOT DECLARING
ARMS ON ARRIVAL.

The danger of concealing or not declaring the number of fire-arms in one's possession on arrival in Hongkong was emphasised yesterday morning when an American ship's officer of the s.s. *Nile* was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy with unlawfully having in his possession two revolvers and one automatic pistol and 220 rounds of ammunition without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) appeared personally in Court to prosecute, and in his opening statement he said that, in the course of a search of the first-class passengers' luggage on board the s.s. *President Taft*, Sergt. Langley asked three men, including the defendant, who were occupying one cabin together, if they had anything to declare. One of the three passengers asked "What do you mean by anything to declare?" The Police Officer explained: "Anything in the shape of arms." The defendant was personally asked if he had anything to declare, and he replied that he had one revolver. When a search was made of the defendant's luggage another revolver and also an automatic pistol were discovered when his boxes were opened. A certain quantity of ammunition was also found which did not fit in the chamber of the revolver.

Mr. Wolfe went on to say that the passenger was apparently trying to deceive the police officer, and it was for that reason that the summons was taken out and particular notice taken of the case. There were two other reasons for bringing the prosecution. One was that if he required the arms for self-protection he would have needed only one revolver. The other reason was that on the advice of a Magistrate posters had been posted on the various Pacific liners pointing out the requirements of the law in Hongkong as to the possession of arms.

Sergt. H. W. Langley, in the witness-box, said that about 3.30 p.m. on the 2nd July he went on the s.s. *President Taft* which was lying alongside the Kowloon wharves. He conducted a search amongst the European first-class passengers' luggage. He visited cabin No. 111 and noticed that it was occupied by three passengers. He said plainly to every body, "I wish to search your luggage," and also asked "Have you anything to declare?" One of the passengers asked "What do you mean by declare?" The witness told him that his job was to look for fire-arms. After searching one of the passenger's luggage the witness turned to the defendant and asked him if he had anything to declare, laying special stress on the point that he was looking for fire-arms. The defendant replied he had one revolver and some ammunition, but he was not quite sure in which bag he had put it. A search was commenced and after some time the defendant came across some ammunition of .144 calibre. From the same box he produced some more ammunition of the .138 type, and later the other revolver and the automatic.

Witness later tried to fit the ammunition into the revolver, but found it did not fit. This led him to continue the search. He then found an empty magazine of a Savage automatic. Holding his find up to the defendant he asked where the parts of the automatic were. The defendant turned away without making a reply produced the clip of an automatic. Witness then asked him if that was the lot, and the defendant said it was. Sergt. Langley next reported the matter to the Director of Criminal Intelligence.

Mr. Wolfe: Did the defendant show any hesitation in revealing where the automatic was?—Yes.

Did he find it eventually?—Yes.

Did he take a long time to find it?—I didn't look at him whilst he was looking for it. He produced it to me when he found it. The whole search took a long time.

The Magistrate (to the witness): As regards the automatic, did he tell you where it was before he made the search?—No.

The Defendant: I would like to ask how could I get a permit if he took these arms from me before I had time to get ashore?

The Witness: The defendant is an ex-officer of the China Mail Steamship Company's s.s. *Nile*, which I understand was sold in America, for debt. The boat on which he was on had been in Hongkong many times and I felt sure that by this time the defendant would have known the regulations as regards fire-arms.

In reply to the Magistrate, the defendant said he intended to get a permit as soon as he could. He had not the time to do so.

Mr. Wolfe pointed out that the defendant must have known that he must have a permit, and he could have made arrangements for a permit to be obtained before bringing the arms to Hongkong. He knew the requirements of the Colony and he could have arranged before hand with the American Consul to have the arms brought into Hongkong, pending the issue of a permit. The same law prevailed in the United States. Any passenger going to that country had to get a permit to carry a revolver. If he did not he would be in the same position as defendant was now. If he was a man of common sense he would have asked for a permit before hand.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CO-OPERATION OF CAPITAL
AND LABOUR.INTERESTING SPEECH BY THE
HON. MR. KOTEWALL.

Yesterday the Chinese Wines Trade Union of Hongkong, which was formed about a year ago, formally celebrated its establishment at the Yee Wo Hotel, West Point, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall performing the opening ceremony. The membership of the Union comprises over 30 firms of distillers; about 400 wine-shops, and nearly 3,000 employees. There was a gathering of about a thousand, including many ladies, leading Chinese merchants and representatives of other unions, guilds and societies.

Mr. Kotewall said that he accepted the invitation to this interesting function with more than usual pleasure, for he desired this opportunity to express publicly his approval of a union such as this, which was composed of both employers and employees—in fact, of the distillers, the distributors, and the men working under both. The tendency in recent years had been for master and men to drift more and more apart in interests, with the result that misunderstandings had arisen at times which had not only done harm to the two parties immediately concerned but had also prejudicially affected trade generally. The success of trade and commerce, or of any particular business undertaking, depended mainly upon the close and harmonious co-operation of capital and labour. (Applause.) A business was like a machine whose various parts were inter-dependent, and the loosening of a single screw might sometimes impede its smooth evolution or entirely stop its working. He had heard it said that the ideals and aims of capital and labour lay in different, if not opposite, directions, and it was therefore impossible for the two to co-operate successfully for any length of time. The Chinese Wine Trade Union, which had been going on smoothly already for a year and was gaining strength day by day, was a direct contradiction of such a view. (Applause.) What was required was goodwill on both sides and a willingness to learn and appreciate the point of view of the other side. (Applause.) He sincerely hoped that the other trade unions and societies would follow the good example of this Union, so that capital and labour might work hand in hand to the prosperity of their own business undertakings and of trade generally. (Loud applause.)

JAPANESE BROTHERS'
ESTRANGEMENT.ALLEGED BUSINESS DIFFERENCES
LEAD TO STABBING INCIDENT.

Yesterday morning a young Japanese man, dressed in European clothing and wearing American horn-rimmed spectacles, was brought into the Central Police Station charge-room with his arms thrust to his side with a long strip of cloth. An ugly looking knife was handed to the Inspector on Charge Room duty and it was alleged that the man had stabbed his sister-in-law in the face.

Further enquiries revealed that the detained man lived with his brother and sister-in-law at No. 37, Hollywood Road. It is stated that the two brothers have not been on friendly terms for some little time, their difference having its origin in the conducting of a stationary business which is run by the married brother and in which the younger brother is also interested.

Yesterday morning whilst the sister-in-law was preparing tea in the kitchen for a visitor who had just called the younger brother is alleged to have picked up a large knife and to have stabbed her in the face. Her husband and the visitor hearing her screams, rushed into the kitchen and overpowered her assailant. To prevent him doing further injuries they bound his arms with a strip of cloth and he was marched off to the Police Station. The woman has been admitted to hospital where she has been detained.

Asked if he had anything to say, the defendant pointed out that he had five cases of luggage to go through, so he could not see why the witness should say that he hesitated. As regards the permit, he could not see that he was to be blamed as he intended to get a permit as soon as he arrived in Hongkong.

Asked if he wished to call any witnesses, the defendant said he did not think what his witnesses would say would make any difference to the case.

The Magistrate: What were you doing with three guns on the *President Taft* anyway?

The Defendant: One was my personal property, one was for the second officer of the s.s. *Hydrangea* and the third one was for a Customs Officer at Swatow (Mr. Hall).

Mr. Wolfe, commenting on the case, said that any passenger was at liberty to bring arms into the Colony, providing he had a permit, but it could not be done by completely ignoring the regulations. There had been a considerable amount of trouble over this sort of thing and a number of Europeans had been imprisoned for dealing in arms. The defendant should have taken the precautions to have covered himself.

The Defendant: I intended to get a permit.

The Magistrate, in imposing a fine of \$250 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, said the defendant should have known the regulations. Apparently he had been in the Colony many times before and knew that a permit was necessary.

His Worship ordered the arms and ammunition to be confiscated.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

EUROPEAN EMPLOYED ON ALLEGED
ILLEGAL MINT AT AMOY.

The story of how a Hongkong Chinese employed a European to erect machinery for an alleged illegal mint in Amoy was told at the Summary Court yesterday morning before the Puisse Judge (His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz), when the said European sued his employer for wages.

The plaintiff was Mr. E. T. Arnold, and the defendant Lo Yan San, of 43, De's Venus Road. Plaintiff was in the defendant's employ during the period between May 20th and July 19th, at a monthly salary of \$300. During that period he received \$184.46 wages, and the claim was in respect of the balance of \$335.54.—Defendant was not represented and did not appear in person.

Mr. O'Sullivan, a Court official, said he understood that defendant had instructed solicitors to appear on his behalf. Mr. O'Sullivan was told by the Puisse Judge to telephone them. He did so, but the solicitors in question were not at their office.

Plaintiff told his Honour how he was engaged by the defendant in May of this year to erect mint machinery and take charge of some docks in Amoy. When he reached Amoy he went to see the British Consul in order to "pay his respects" and get registered. He explained to the Consul what he was doing in Amoy, whereupon the official told him it would be "his painful duty" to arrest him if he had anything to do with the mint. The mint was absolutely illegal. Plaintiff then said he would go and see Lo Yan San and find out how the position stood. The Consul agreed that this was the best course to take, and added that if he would tell Lo to come and see him, he would tell that gentleman the same as he had told plaintiff, "only some more." Accordingly plaintiff went to see his employer and explained things. Lo wanted to know "what the devil the mint had to do with the British Consul, anyway." Plaintiff's reply was to ask what the defendant was going to do, and what there was for him (plaintiff) to do. At this time his work with the docks could not be done, for the simple reason that the docks were not ready. Defendant told him he had better "hang on" till they were ready. When the 3rd of July arrived plaintiff had received no wages, and he tackled defendant in the subject. He was told that Lo was shortly going to Hongkong, and could not pay him just then; what he would do, though, was to give the plaintiff's wages to his wife when he arrived in Hongkong. On the strength of this Arnold wired his wife to the effect that Lo would be down in Hongkong, and would let her have her husband's pay. Lo, however, changed his mind, and did not go to Hongkong, but said his Secretary would pay plaintiff's wife the money. But neither the defendant nor his secretary paid Mr. or Mrs. Arnold any wages at all, and later the plaintiff was taken with a heavy fever. He told Lo he was ill, and Lo said he had better get back to Hongkong if that were so, as he would be likely to make a better recovery. He did not pay him any wages, however, and Arnold came to this Colony on July 15th. Since then he had received no wages.

His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff.

THE NEW NIGERIA.

REFORM OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From a constitutional point of view the most interesting part of the annual address presented to the Nigerian Council by the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, is that dealing with the reform of the Legislative Council.

As in so many other parts of the Empire, an experimental stage has been reached in the administration of the government, and the first step has been taken in the direction of securing popular representation. Under the terms of the new Constitution the Council will consist of the Governor, twenty-six official members, three elected unofficial members representing the municipal area of Lagos, one elected unofficial member representing the municipal area of Calabar, and not more than fifteen nominated unofficial members representing the various chambers of commerce, mining, industry, banking and shipping interests, and the African interests in parts of the Colony which do not return elected members.

In a report the Governor says:—"These things represent a very notable advance upon anything which has up to this time, been attempted in Nigeria in the direction of popular representation and participation in the practical work of Government; and this will be recognized by any student of the history of the gradual but steady growth of popular institutions in the tropical Possessions of the Crown. The new Council will afford ample scope for the energies and abilities of men of all races who have at heart the best interests of Nigeria, and of its heterogeneous population; its creation will impose upon them a weight of responsibility which, until now, they have never been called upon to sustain. It is upon the manner in which the possibilities of the new Council are made use of by unofficial members, upon the sense of responsibility which they develop, upon the maintenance from the outset of the dignity, and the authority of the Council, and by the establishment of the high traditions which should properly belong to such an institution, that the success of this new venture depends."

A HARBOUR INCIDENT.

POLICE LAUNCH AND A MOTOR
BOAT.

"A serious collision was only averted by the prompt action of the police launch," said the Marine Magistrate yesterday morning in passing sentence on the coxswain of the motor boat *Phoenix* for failing to observe the rules of the road. The case was remanded from the previous day in order to obtain police evidence.

According to Lance-Sergeant Shaw, the police launch was proceeding up the Harbour on Thursday morning from East to West, when the defendant's motor boat shot out from the Arsenal Street steps and crossed the launch's bows. The coxswain of the police launch promptly gave the order "full speed astern," and thus allowed the defendant to put his helm over hard to starboard. These actions were the only things that prevented a serious collision. Witness called out to the motor boat to come alongside, and the defendant obeyed. He asked the man what he meant by crossing the bows of the launch in that fashion, and in direct disobedience to the rules of the road. Defendant said he was unable to see the launch owing to the canvas awning on his own boat. Witness took away the man's license and reported the matter.

In his evidence the day before defendant stated that he was making for Blake Pier, and denied that he came from the Arsenal Street steps. He also said that after crossing the launch he went straight on and did not stop. Recalled yesterday and asked by His Worship why he had lied in stating that he went straight on, whereas actually he was stopped by the police launch, defendant failed to explain.

On the previous day's hearing evidence was given by the defendant's engineer to the effect that what really happened was that the police launch followed up the motor boat, stopped them, and accused them of crossing the launch's bows.

In summing the case up, Commander Redwith said he had come to the conclusion that both the defendant and his engineer had lied in their evidence. He added that had it not been for the prompt action of the police in going astern and thus allowing the motor boat to put the helm hard over, a serious accident might have occurred. Defendant had two previous convictions against him, and would be fined \$20 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. Before his license was returned he would be made to undergo a further examination to ascertain if he was fit to hold his present position.

HOW SMUGGLED ARMS ARE
USED.YAU MATI FARMER AND HIS
FOLKS ATTACKED.

A Chinese farmer, living in a marsh at Yau mati, has reported to the police that on Thursday night whilst he and his five folk were sitting at the door of the shed four men rushed up to them. Two of the men were armed with revolvers which they fired into the air. They ordered the farmer and the folk to keep quiet. They however, refused, to obey the last request and took to their heels, some of them running in the direction of Kowloon City and others in the direction of Yau mati. The farmer made for the Police Station. Detectives escorted him back to the shed where they found that the gang had vanished and that nothing had been stolen.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE
REPORT.

Hongkong, August 10th.

Our market continues very dull, and prices show a tendency to weaken.

The Shanghai market is in a similar state, with very little doing.

Banking.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have buyers at \$1.100, ex-dividend, after sales at this rate.

Marine and Fire Insurances.—The stocks under this heading remain steady, and quotations are unchanged.

Shipping.—Indo-China are on offer from London at \$13.10.0, and the local price has dropped from \$15.3 to \$14.0 sellers. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are strong, and have been placed at \$22, ex the interim dividend of \$1 paid. "Star" Fernies continue in request at \$34, but there are no sellers in evidence.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet after sales at \$200.

Oils and Mining.—Railways are enquired for at 95/- and Railways at \$4.50. Langkat Combs remain at the nominal quotation of \$15.20.

Electric Companies.—With the exception of sales of China Lights at \$15.15 (Old) and \$15 (New), there is nothing to report under this section. Low Level Trams and Electrics have buyers at \$23.50 and \$22 respectively.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$162, but are now obtainable at \$160. Shanghai Docks, New Engineering and Whampoa Docks have sellers at quotations.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Sales of Hongkong Lands have taken place at \$90 to \$91. Humphreys have weakened to \$25 sellers, and Hongkong Hotels (Old) to \$20.

Cotton Mills.—Ewo Mills are lower, and after sales at \$14, close with sellers at \$14.15.00. Shanghai Cottons have no buyers over \$15.92, while Orientals are asked for at \$15.475.

Miscellaneous.—Due to the absence of buyers, Green Island Cements have dropped to \$23, at which rate they are in demand. China Providents were done at \$26. Ropes at \$43, and Lase, Crawfords at \$17. Dairy Farms are wanted at \$25.50.

Forward Settlement Days.—27th August (Monday), 27th September (Thursday), and 27th October (Friday), 1935.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/2½ and on Shanghai 74.



YORK SAFES.

"MERIT HAS MADE THEM FAMOUS"

Among Bankers

the name "YORK" on vaults and safe deposit boxes is recognized as a mark of protection and strength.

YORK Burglarproof and Fireproof Safes are made with the same care and precision as the huge vaults constructed for the Federal Reserve Banks in U.S.A.

The element of chance does not enter into the purchase of a York Safe.

Sent for Illustrated Booklet.

YORK SAFES

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COTYS'

Parisian Perfume Essences.

Emeraude; Origan,
Ambre-Antique,
Jasmin & Lilas, etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

ENGLISH COLUMBIA RECORDS

W. H. SQUIRE

(KING OF 'CELLISTS)

D1447 MENUETT
(SCHERZO)
D1401 CHANONNELLE
(TARANTELLA)
D1372 DANSE RUSTIQUE
(THE MERRY HARVESTER)

D1369 LOVE HERE IS MY HEART
(ORIENTAL)
D1354 LARGHETTO
(BARLEQUINADE)
D1347 AMOURETTE
(GAVOTTE)

ANDERSON'S

TEL C. 1323.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

JUST RECEIVED NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
SHIRTS, TIES, PYJAMAS
"THE ATLAS SHIRT"



ATLAS TUNIC SHIRTS
WILL ENHANCE YOUR
APPEARANCE

"BATSWINGS"

FOR PRESENT WEAR IN
SILK AND WASHING
MATERIALS AT POPULAR
PRICES.



GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that on and after MONDAY, 13th INSTANT, a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER will be turned on in all Rialer Main Districts until further Notice.

Consumers are requested to conserve the Supply in every way possible in order to postpone the necessity of referring to an Interim Supply.

H. T. JACKMAN,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 9th August, 1933.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., have THIS DAY been appointed Sole Distributors in Hongkong and South China for the Products of the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL COMPANY. Our Representative, Mr. W. M. VERNOR, will make his Headquarters in the Office of the Distributor, Queen's Buildings, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL CO., E. L. McCLOSKEY, Manager for China.

8th August, 1933.

"TIT-BITS" interests and amuses readers of the world over. It is a household word wherever the English language is spoken. Thirteen shillings per annum ensures the regular arrival to your door every week. Tit-Bits is familiarly known as the "Green Tin." Remittances should be sent to GEORGE NEWNES, LTD., 8, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1933.

"HYSON" FROM NEW YORK.
ARRIVED 31.7.33.

K

W 2770
H-2 cases Cuticura Soap
99471

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Original Endorsed Delivery Order on HONGKONG WHARF for the above Packages is said to have been LOST and is therefore declared null and void.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
O. S. S. Co., Ltd. & C. M. S. N. Co., Ltd.
1154]

HONGKONG RADIO SOCIETY.

DURING the absence of Mr. D. TOLLAN from the Colony, Mr. A. L. TERRY, of the CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO., LTD., 17, Queen's Road Central, has been appointed to act as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.
J. H. DONNITHORNE,
President.
1159]

THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

HARBOUR ROAD.

OPENING 1st SEPTEMBER.

FIRST Class and Most Up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Six Stories of Commodious Large and Airy Rooms with every Modern Appliance. Elevator to Every Floor and to Roof Garden. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Lights, Fans and Bells throughout. Exceptionally Well Ventilated Bar and Billiard Rooms. Moderate tariff and most Excellent Cuisine supervised by Experienced Chef. Monthly and Family Rates can be arranged at Most Reasonable Terms.
For Terms, apply to
Mrs. J. J. BLAKE,
Manageress.
1113]

FOR SALE.

5,000 FEET of STEEL CABLE in Good Condition 3 1/2 inches Circumference.
Apply to
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
1077]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.
SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4308. [107

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS

LOCAL NEWS.

(See Paper for special Home)

INTIMATIONS

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.
From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1933. [1145]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"

From KOBE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 7th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1933. [1132]

RICKMERS LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BREMEN, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SUNLAND"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10th inst.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NAAMAN & WYNNE, Agents, RICKMERS LINE.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1933. [1166]

HUGO STINNES LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ALBERT VOGLER"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Thursday, the 16th August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 16th August, at 10 a.m.

No Claims must reach us before the 23rd August, 1933, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1933. [1157]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED A Chinese or Eurasian

CLERK must be Quick Type Writer Knowledge of Shorthand not requisite but desirable. Apply in Writing to Box 86, c/o Daily Press Office. [115]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Competent LADY STENOGRAPHER. Please apply to HASTINGS, DENNY & BOWLEY, 8, Des Voeux Road Central. [119]

WANTED TYPIST for Old Established British Firm. Must be Adept. Apply giving particulars and Salary required to Box Y.C., c/o The Hongkong Daily Press. [114]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [118]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for account 1933 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 22nd AUGUST, 1933.

Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 21, George Road, Hongkong, or to the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 14th AUGUST, 1933, to THURSDAY, the 22nd AUGUST, 1933, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1146]

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INCORPORATED.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK CITY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING-SHIPING-TRAVEL.

Eighty Offices are established in the Principal Cities of the World to provide Commercial Organizations and Private Individuals with a complete World Wide Banking, Shipping and Travel Service.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT. DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LETTERS OF CREDIT. TRAVELERS CHECKS. LETTERS OF CREDIT.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES. HOTEL RESERVATIONS. BAGGAGE INSURANCE.

CABLE AND POSTAL REMITTANCES. PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every approved Banking, Shipping and Travel Transaction. P. J. VANHECKE, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

CAPITAL (FULLY-PAID) ... 55,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 29,980,000
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ... 3,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

Paris, 9, Rue de la Harpe.

LOCAL OFFICE:

64, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Societe Generale pour l'Avancee le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancee le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour l'Avancee le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

NEW YORK: The Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:
Changchun Hankow Manchouli Tientsin
Chai Harbin Newchwang Urumch.
Dairen Hongkong Peking Yokohama
Hailar Kharhar Shanghai

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.
R. A. RODGERS,
Manager. [137]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories, Steam Launch "Dawnstar."

BOWERN & CO.

No. 8, MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS. For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS. AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS.

FRIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS. Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS. Members Shanghai Share-Brokers Association.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS. SAMUEL WATKINS & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield). High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application.

(Enquiries Welcome)

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWERN, SHANGHAI. CODES: Bentley's, B.O.A., A.B.O. 6th Edition and Improved.

INTIMATION

E
WHISKY

The Old Favourite.

A Fine Blend

Old Scotch Whiskies

is now being bottled

at Leith, Scotland

By

Messrs. Macdonald & Muir

and Label to that

effect is affixed to the

back of each bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 11th, 1933.

THE ILLICIT ARMS TRAFFIC.

Every law-abiding citizen will welcome the announcement by the Government of its intention to bring before the Legislative Council at an early date a Bill which will increase very considerably the penalties for the unauthorized possession or carrying of arms. It is an evil that has become increasingly serious during the past two years, notwithstanding that the Judges and Magistrates have made it a practice to inflict the fullest punishment which the existing ordinances allow in cases where illicit traffic or the murderous use of arms has been proved or the intention satisfactorily established.

Robberies by armed men in the Colony have been, and continue to be, numerous notwithstanding, and shooting tragedies like that which occurred recently outside the Telegraph Companies' offices, and the more recent one in Queen's Road, when a Chinese detective sergeant was killed by an armed man, eloquently plead the need for more drastic measures to suppress this growing menace. Situated as Hongkong is adjacent to a very disturbed territory where an immense traffic in arms goes on, and where every other person seems to be armed, nominally for self-protection, it is not surprising that there should be some reflection of this in Hongkong among the criminal elements. A most regrettable feature of this traffic in Hongkong has been the discovery that it has been assisted by foreign seamen. Four or five American seamen are at present serving terms of six months' imprisonment in Victoria Gaol for smuggling arms into the Colony. Under the proposed new ordinance the maximum penalty for such offences is to be increased to imprisonment with hard labour for a period of ten years, and the punishment of flogging with "the cat" is to be added.

In this connection there can be, of course, no discrimination between Chinese and Europeans, Americans, or people of any other nationality. The people who carry on this illicit trade are too prone to save their consciences with the excuse that these arms are bought maybe for "self-protection." Very often these traffickers are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and never realise, perhaps, the extent to which they are promoting crime of the most heinous description. We understand that measures are already taken by the police to acquaint people on ships entering the port with the nature of the Colony's laws respecting the possession or carrying of arms without a permit obtained from the Police Superintendent. As is pointed out in a case reported in our columns to-day, the local law and practice in this connection is practically the same as that which obtains in the United States. No doubt when the new law comes into operation the police will make, if possible, greater efforts than ever before, to see to it that no one coming into Hongkong on any ship will have reasonable excuse for ignorance as to the law of the Colony in regard to the possession of arms, or the serious personal consequences which violation of it will entail. Persons addicted to crime residing in the Colony are not likely to be left in ignorance of these drastic punishments, and we shall be much surprised if a rigorous enforcement of the new ordinance from the moment it comes into operation does not speedily result in a substantial diminution in the wave of serious crime which it is designed to combat. In this direction "the cat" will probably form a very powerful deterrent. It has proved very effective before in the Colony in combating serious crime, but we doubt if it was ever more needed than it is to-day when so many criminals are possessed of lethal weapons and do not hesitate to use them.

While the Government is devoting attention to this subject we would pass on to them a suggestion we have heard made more than once in regard to the arming of the police. In several emergencies, it has been revealed that the police are not efficient revolver shots. It is stated, for example, that in the tragedy which occurred at the beginning of the week an Indian constable "fired a number of shots from his revolver" at a man he was pursuing, but none of them took effect and the man eluded capture. A somewhat similar story has had to be told on several occasions. We understand that in some of the Western States of America the police are armed with double-barrelled carbines loaded with gun shot which has proved very effective in stopping the flight of criminals, and consequently in putting down a class of crime like "garroting." A carbine and buck shot would be far more effective in Hongkong probably than revolvers in the hands of constables who, if they are taught to use them, seldom employ them with effect in an emergency, while buck-shot would be less likely to have a fatal effect than a revolver shot which hits its mark. The suggestion seems to us to be one worthy of consideration in view of local experience in regard to the use of the revolver, and the frequency with which desperate criminals manage to escape arrest and the punishment they deserve.

ROBBING THE POOR.

We drew attention a couple of days ago to the fact that the money changers of the Colony are giving only 85 copper cents in exchange for a dollar, and we inferred that a "cornering" operation is in progress. We see that this has been bluntly described as "Bunkum" (or should it be "Baconille") by the COLONIAL TREASURER, who added that there is plenty of copper-coin available for the Colony's needs, and his Department had no intention of releasing more "just to feather the nests of money changers." Possibly the Hon. Mr. Messer is justified in the attitude he takes up as Colonial Treasurer, but there is a wider duty and responsibility resting upon the Government. If it is a crime for the small shopkeeper to have his scales 10 per cent. against the purchaser, it is surely equally a crime that the poor, whose financial transactions are largely in the copper currency of the Colony, should be robbed of 12 per cent. by the people who are cornering the coin. It is clearly a matter with which the Government should deal with a firm hand. If the Colonial Treasurer is set against releasing more copper coins, because it will feather the nests of the money changers, the Government's plain duty is to ascertain who are the men in the

combine robbing the poor in this way, and prosecute them, as they prosecute tradesmen who, by neglect or by design, are found to have their weights or measures defective to the prejudice of the customer. In this matter of the copper currency it is the very poorest class of the community who are most seriously affected, and in the circumstances it is the patent duty of the Government to protect them from this robbery. The money changers say they are not to blame, as they make only one per cent. on the buying and selling of these coins. But if there is no shortage of copper coins in the Colony some person or group of persons must be engaged on an enterprise that ought to be promptly suppressed and its authors duly punished. If there is no law to deal with such a case, then the deficiency ought to be rectified.

There is a hull in the fighting around Waichow on account of the flood.

The employees in the salt dealers' shops at Canton are on strike for higher pay.

The merchant ships on the North and West rivers which were commandeered by the military, are now being released from military service.

Major J. R. Lloyd, R.A.M.C., having left for Home on leave, Major A. E. B. Jones, R.A.M.C., has taken over the duties of O.C. Military Hospital, Kowloon.

A Chinese coolie was kicked on the head by an Army Service Corps mule in Queen's Road East on Thursday, and had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese soldier from Waichow was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on Thursday suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh received during the fighting in that district.

It is notified by the Water Authority that the prevailing restrictions regarding the supply of water in all rider main districts are to be removed as from Monday next until further notice, and that a full supply will be given.

A cablegram has been received by the South China Athletic Association advising the arrival of the football team at Sydney on August 6th, all well. The cable mentions that "the customs examination was the same as for all the passengers."

The American flag was flown at half-mast on the receiving ship H.M.S. Tanager yesterday, and the house flag of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was also at half-mast throughout the day. American business houses closed, and, it is hardly necessary to add, that the American flag wherever it flew in the Colony was at half-mast.

Experiments with fish as destroyers of mosquito larvae have been conducted around Shanghai by Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, F.Z.S., the noted naturalist. As a result of his investigations, he has discovered that the so-called paradise fish is eminently suited for the purpose, and strongly recommends the Municipal authorities to carry on the investigation with a view to the wholesale use of this fish.

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN SOUTH CHINA.

Approximate of the leading article in yesterday's issue, we extract the following paragraphs from the Customs Trade reports for Swatow and Amoy, which reached us yesterday:

Amoy.—Political disturbances and the general state of disorder in many districts have brought in their train a revival in poppy cultivation. Towards the end of the year poppies were being openly cultivated in most districts; in fact, in some parts, the only crops seen were sweet potatoes and poppies. It is estimated that in the coming year the tax on opium in South Fokien will amount to about \$3,000,000. The cultivation of the poppy is known to be very profitable, competent judges stating that the gain to the farmer is about five times as great as that derived from any other crop. It is to be hoped that, with the restoration of order, the trade in opium will be rigorously suppressed.

[In the paragraph of the report relating to passenger traffic it is stated, "The revival of poppy cultivation created an increased demand for labour at enhanced wages, with the result that many have found employment at home who otherwise would have emigrated to foreign countries to obtain work." Swatow.—Seizures of opium distributed over the year were not large, amounting to some 3,331 piculs. Most of the opium consumed, however, comes overland from the interior, large quantities being grown in Fokien. Considerable talk to the effect that opium-smoking would be legalized by the military, prevalent at the end of the year, and this shameful traffic will probably be in full swing before this report is published.]

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PAN-PACIFIC CONGRESS.

DELEGATES ARRIVE AT MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, August 9th.

The majority of the delegates to the Pan-Pacific Congress, which is opening here on Monday, have arrived. They include famous authorities on forestry, stock diseases and phthisis. The subjects for discussion include the health of the natives of Nauru and New Guinea. The best brains of the countries bordering the Pacific are meeting to exchange knowledge which it is hoped will be of common benefit.

GERMAN SHIPYARDS CLOSE DOWN.

VARIOUS REASONS GIVEN.

London, August 9th.

Advises from Hamburg state that the great shipyards at Blum and Voss have closed down. It is reported that this is due to trouble with the workmen, but it is probably a consequence of the Ruhr blockade.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN GERMANY.

POSSIBLE SHORTAGE OF PAPER MONEY.

Berlin, August 9th.

The ballot of printers on the wages question, which is acute, owing to the extraordinary rise in the cost of living, has resulted in a great majority voting in favour of a strike.

It is hoped that the State printing works will not be involved, as the shortage of paper money is causing serious inconvenience to thousands of people who have been waiting outside the Reichsbank all night long for money.

OBITUARY.

GEN. SIR OM. CREAGH.

London, August 9th.

The death is announced of General Sir O'More Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.S.C.I., Rising Sun of Japan (2nd Class).

The deceased General joined the Indian Army in 1870 and was attached to various commands till 1888, when he was appointed Political Resident and General Officer Commanding Aden, which post he held for two years. General Creagh served in the Afghan War 1879-80 (despatches), medal, Brevet Major (V.C.), Zulu Valley Expedition 1880 (despatches), China Expedition 1890 (despatches), Commanding 1st Class District, India, 1903-1906; Secretary of Military Department of India Office, 1907-09. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, 1909-14, and held that position till 1914 when he retired from the Army in the month of May. Deceased was born in County Clare April 2nd, 1813, and was thus in his 70th year.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION TO BE DISCUSSED.

Washington, August 9th.

Ambassador Harvey had an hour's conference with Mr. Coolidge, and subsequently stated that the late Mr. Harding's proposal that the United States should participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice would be discussed. Mr. Harvey added that he proposed to return to London early in September.

JURISTS FROM ASIA.

Paris, August 9th.

Smyid Amer Ali, of India, Phya Nukaratch of Siam, and Wang Chung-hui of China, are amongst the twenty-nine-nominate candidates for the vacancy on the International Court of Justice, which will be filled by the League of Nations in its September session.

INDIAN AGITATORS.

THEIR RELEASE REQUESTED.

Nagpur, August 9th.

Following a heated debate on questions arising from the Government's policy to combat the flag agitation, the Legislative Council passed a resolution by 31 to 27 votes asking for the unconditional release of imprisoned Congress volunteers and the withdrawal of the pending prosecutions.

DAVIS' CUP.

Chicago, August 9th.

The opening of the Davis Cup final in the American zone saw Shimidzu (Japan) defeat Hawke (Australia) by 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. Shimidzu was victorious owing to his greater steadiness and experience, though Hawke was the more spectacular. He began to tire in the fourth set, after which the Japanese won easily. Anderson (Australia) beat Fukuda (Japan), 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1. Anderson was complete master of the game, bewildering Fukuda, whose play was wild and erratic.

LATE PRESIDENT HARDING.

SCENES EN ROUTE TO MARION.

London, August 9th.

The scenes which were witnessed between San Francisco and Washington were repeated as the train conveying President Harding's remains proceeded west to Marion.

Thousands lined the railway in spite of a heavy rainfall to pay homage to the late President. Silence reigned everywhere, except where bells were tolling in the towns during the passage of the train.

Marion, August 9th.

The tolling of the Court House bell marked the arrival of the funeral train within the limit of Marion county.

The train travelled slowly through long lines of spectators. It stopped for two minutes at the neighbouring town of Caledonia, the boyhood home of the late President, and arrived at Marion shortly after noon.

LATER.

The town is crowded as never before in its history, and it is estimated that 100,000 are here to witness the funeral.

The citizens with one accord have thrown open their homes to the extent of their capacity, but thousands of visitors were obliged to camp out throughout the night. Mrs. Harding, who remains calm and composed, was one of the last to leave the train and entered a motor-car, and followed the procession to the home of the late President Harding's father.

DIPLOMATS RENEW RELATIONS WITH PRESIDENT.

Washington, August 9th.

The leading officials of the British Embassy and the other Embassies called on President Coolidge and formally renewed the relations which were broken by the death of President Harding.

Washington, August 9th. Almost the Harding funeral train on August 9th was witnessed between San Francisco and Washington were repeated throughout the night, as the train conveying Mr. Harding's remains journeyed westward to Marion. Thousands lined the railway, despite heavy rainfall. The homage to the ex-President was paid in silence everywhere except where the bells were tolling in the towns during the passage of the train.

Marion, Ohio, August 9th.

All the afternoon and evening crowds of mourners, including many personal friends and acquaintances, passed through the house to view the remains of the late Mr. Harding.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

London, August 9th.

There was a full Cabinet meeting today at Downing Street, but one or two further meetings are necessary before the reply to the recent French Note is finally agreed.

Authoritative quarters in London welcome Herr Cuno's statement that Germany has nothing to expect from Great Britain, as it disposes of the idea of Great Britain being desirous of taking sides on the question of the occupation of the Ruhr.

LATER.

It is learned authoritatively that the Cabinet were in full agreement regarding the nature of the reply to France and Belgium, which is to be despatched very shortly.

LATER.

It is authoritatively affirmed that it is not the Government's intention to reply separately to Germany, owing to the desire to avoid anything calculated to embitter relations with France.

The Ministers are still aiming at a rapprochement with the view to a joint Allied answer to Germany. There is no indication that Great Britain will make a fresh move for several weeks.

Apart from replying to the Allies, it is still understood that the Government is still not prepared to advise Germany to abandon passive resistance unconditionally, as it would be equivalent to interfering in a dispute in which Great Britain has not taken sides.

CUNO'S CHALLENGE TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Paris, August 9th.

The newspapers consider that Herr Cuno's speech is a challenge to France and Belgium, while also testifying to the embarrassment of the German Cabinet, thus justifying Franco-Belgian determination.

GERMANY DISALLOWS GOLD BASIS PRICES.

Berlin, August 9th.

All the shops, except the provision stores, closed as a protest against the refusal of the authorities to allow prices to be fixed on a gold basis.

GERMAN MARKS.

London, August 9th.

German Marks were nominally between 19,000,000 and 21,000,000 to the sovereign. Belgian Francs relapsed to 106.50 and French Francs were 60.50.

CANADA'S BUMPER CROPS.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR WORKERS.

London, August 9th.

Responding to the appeal by the Canadian Government, several thousand miners, shipyard workers, farm labourers and men of all trades and professions have sailed and are sailing during the week-end to help in the harvesting of Canada's bumper crops.

Forty thousand outside of Canada altogether are required.

INTERESTS OF BRITISH RAILWAY MEN.

COUNTER-MOVE AGAINST EMPLOYERS' UNIFIED FRONT.

London, August 9th.

The officials of the Transport Workers' Union and the National Union of Railway Men have concluded an agreement regarding co-operative action to defend their interests as a counter-move against the unified front by the employers embodied in the Federation of British Industries.

A manifesto issued by the Committees of the Unions says that the object of the agreement is to free transport and industry from the menace of non-unionism, and that a system will be inaugurated whereby the men coming to railway premises or railway men going to warehouses and docks will be challenged as regulars trade union membership.

TURK GENERALS RETIRED.

Constantinople, August 9th.

A message from Ankara states that the Generals Commanding the First and Second Armies have been placed on the retired list. Eleven secret service agents are leaving for Ankara.

HEAT WAVE AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 9th.

One hundred and ninety persons were prostrated by the heat during the obsequies to the late President Harding, and had to be medically attended.

The day proved to be one of the hottest days ever experienced in the capital.

HEAT WAVE IN FRANCE.

Paris, August 9th.

A temperature of 111 degrees was registered at Toulouse, which is the highest shade temperature ever registered in France.

KRUPP DIRECTORS' APPEAL.

Paris, August 9th.

The Court of Cassation rejected the appeal of the Krupp directors against their sentences.

DUTCH FINANCE MINISTER.

The Hague, August 9th.

Ex-Minister Colijn will be shortly appointed Minister of Finance, in succession to M. De Geer, who resigned in opposition to the new navy Bill.

MR. BONAR LAW.

London, August 9th.

Mr. Bonar Law, who is much improved in health, goes to the Continent to-morrow.

THE BANDIT GUARD.

A LITTLE REUNION AT LINCHENG.

Hankow, August 9th.

There was a surprised guard, and possibly a surprised passenger, at Lincheng Station two days ago. The Shanghai train pulled up for the customary few minutes, and one of the passengers, Mr. J. B. Powell, stepped out for a glimpse of some familiar scenery. Mr. Powell was one of the passengers held captive by the Lincheng bandits.

One of the guards on the platform hastened to make the scenery complete. With a courtesy bow the drew Mr. Powell's attention to the fact that he had been one of the bandits. He had too. Mr. Powell had no difficulty in recognising him.

But the bandit, or rather soldier, thought that proof was needed. So he supplied it. He pulled out a bundle of travellers' cheques made payable to Mrs. Allen, and with more generosity than tact, handed one to Mr. Powell.

Mr. Yerkes, an American missionary who lives 25 miles from Lincheng, told Mr. Powell that the bandit brought him \$500 worth of cheques belonging to Mrs. Allen. The bandit explained that he had been told that the foreign words meant money. — *Peking and Tientsin Times.*

UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARD.

Washington, July 3rd.

Mr. Nickerson, secretary of the Liverpool Cotton Association, has advised the United States Department of Agriculture that the Association accepts the universal cotton standard as modified at the Association's instance. The chief obstacle—the allotment of the same votes to the Liverpool Exchange as to minor exchanges in the taking of any decision on further problems or changes—is eliminated by leaving to the European associations the allotment of the votes, which means that Liverpool will have a representation proportionate to its importance. A few minor details have yet to be worked out.

THE WAY TO PROSPERITY.

Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., in a letter to the Prime Minister, declares that in his view trade recovery in Great Britain depends upon the return of general prosperity in Europe, and the Exchequer would gain more in one month in such circumstances than by searching the pockets of Germany for twelve. "In all humility," he says, "I venture to suggest that at this juncture a Christian policy of reconciliation will solve all our difficulties and bring prosperity to our people. A Conservative Government cannot do better than follow the precedent set by a great Conservative Minister. 'We go,' said Lord Castlereagh before the Congress of Vienna, 'not to collect trophies but to lead the people of Europe into the paths of peace.'"

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANDIT OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BODY'S STRONG NOTE TO CHINA.

DAMAGES AND COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

Peking, August 9th.

A Note regarding the Lincheng affair was presented at noon to-day at the Waichow (Chinese Foreign Office) by Senhor J. Batalha de Freitas (Minister Plenipotentiary for Portugal).

It notifies the Chinese Government of the decisions reached concerning:

Firstly—Damages which the Diplomatic Body proposes to claim from the Chinese Government for the victims of the Lincheng outrage.

Secondly—Guarantees which the Diplomatic Body considers are necessary for the future: insistence on the responsibility of the Military Governors and other authorities; measures for the protection of the railways.

Thirdly—Sanctions, punishment of the officials and employees of the railway who have been guilty of neglect of duty or of complicity with the brigands.

The damages are classified in three categories:

First—Compensation for loss of baggage and expenses for medical attention.

Second—Compensation for loss of life and liberty, and for sufferings undergone; Mex. \$20,000 for the foreign traveller who was killed; Mex. \$500 per prisoner per diem for the first three days of detention, Mex. \$100 per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 25th, Mex. \$150 for the week commencing May 10th, Mex. \$200 for the week commencing May 23rd, Mex. \$250 for the week commencing May 30th and Mex. \$300 for the last week.

Third—Compensation to cover reimbursement of the amounts expended in supplying relief to prisoners.

COMPENSATION FOR HONAN OUTRAGES.

The Diplomatic Body also endorse the demands presented, or to be presented separately by the several Legations, for damages suffered by the foreign prisoners of the Brigands in Honan, from June to December of last year, thereby indicating that the Diplomatic Body have been notified of these demands and approve of them in principle.

GUARANTEES FOR THE FUTURE.

The Note then deals with guarantees for the future, and the responsibility of the Military, Provincial or Local Authorities.

Under the latter heading the Diplomatic Body state that when it appears to them that the Military Governor or the Officer Commanding troops or the provincial or local official has failed, or is failing in his duty to protect foreigners in conformity with the clause in the Protocol of 1901, the Diplomatic Body will demand the immediate imposition on the offender of the penalties prescribed therein, without prejudice to such additional punishments, fines, etc., as the circumstances may call for. The Diplomatic Body, moreover, reserves the right to order the exclusion of these officers or officials from the protection of foreign concessions or settlements in the Treaty Ports.

INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION ON RAILWAYS.

The diplomatic representatives find that the present system of protection on the Chinese railways is insufficient. The reforms which the Diplomatic Body have in view consist of the reorganisation of the forces of special Chinese police, who will be placed under the supervision of foreign officers.

The Diplomatic Body reserve the right, after a more elaborate study of the question, of presenting to the Chinese Government, as soon as possible, a scheme which they have adopted.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS DEMANDED.

The Diplomatic Body demand the dismissal of Tien Chung Yu, General Chang Wen Tang (Commander of the Railway Police), General Ho Feng Yu (Defence Commissioner) and Chao Te Chao (Officer in Command of the Train Guard).

The Diplomatic Body are firmly determined to guard closely, and to maintain by all measures in their power, defence rights and the application of the Treaties which were solemnly confirmed at the time of the final establishment of a Republic in China, by a declaration communicated to the Legations on October 6th, 1913.

The Note continues to direct the attention of the Chinese Government to the brigandage prevailing in China, which, in its present state, constitutes a grave danger to the whole of the country as well as to the rights and interests of foreigners.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The Diplomatic Body, having received admissions that the Chinese Government are aware of the existence and development of brigandage in China—in official notifications from the Chinese Government respecting the insecurity of certain districts, from which the Waichow desired on that account to exclude foreigners—the Chinese Government has been recently warned that the notifications will only be considered valid for a limited period, and the Diplomatic Body hereby declare that, henceforth, it will consider these notifications as being official recognitions, on the part of the Chinese Government, of the existence of brigandage in the districts mentioned; and all renewals of the said notifications, after a fixed time limit, will be considered as being official admissions on the part of the Chinese Government of its failure to suppress brigandage in these same districts, where the Chinese Government had denied its existence.

FURTHER STEPS MAY BE TAKEN.

After a reference to the perpetual civil wars, the Note concludes by saying that if the Chinese Government continues to authorise or tolerate these abuses, and if it does not set itself to resolutely suppress brigandage, which threatens the rights and interests of foreigners in China, the Diplomatic Body will be obliged to consider what further steps may be taken to protect the lives, property, rights and interests of foreigners in the country, which, although it enjoys the rights and privileges accorded to members of the great family of nations, has shown itself incapable of fulfilling even the most fundamental of these duties which are inseparably connected with the rights and privileges of membership.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS FOR NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

While no final decision has yet been taken by the Government on the question of a naval demonstration in Chinese waters, in view of the situation in China the Minister of Marine has taken the necessary steps to prepare for such an eventuality.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

COMPLAINTS FROM FAR EAST.

Paris, August 9th.

The examining Magistrate is still enquiring into the management of the various companies which were offshoots of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and he is also awaiting the report of the three expert accountants, who are endeavouring to ascertain under what conditions M. Philippe Berthelot received Frs. 5,000,000 from his brother.

Complaints are still coming in from clients of the Banque in the Far East, and each complaint is being investigated by a specially appointed commission in the country inhabited by the complainant.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

RUSSIAN REFUGEE RELIEF WORK.

U.S. FUND EXHAUSTED.

Peking, August 9th.

Mr. Morgan Palmer has issued a statement that, owing to the exhaustion of funds, the American Red Cross Russian refugee relief work in China must terminate in the near future.

GERMANY'S BUSY FACTORIES.

In a special article contributed to *The Times*, Sir Basil Thomson, who has made a special study of German conditions, draws attention to the "industrial danger" which will threaten other countries when the Ruhr impasse ends. He declares that many German factories have continued to work full time throughout the period of the occupation, making goods for stock. Factories and store-houses are blocked with goods of all kinds, and some day these are going to be let loose on the market at a price at which no manufacturer will be able to compete. There are railway materials machinery, motor cars, typewriters and calculating machines. In fact, it would be difficult to mention anything there is not. The French have scarcely commandeered anything but coal and chemicals, but already there are indications that French firms hope to secure the reversion of these products at an extraordinarily low price and are prepared to dump them on the world. If the French do not the Germans will, and unless they are all heaved into the Rhine, the disposal of them will lead to a serious disturbance of trade. One firm alone is employing 68,000 persons continuously, and it is easy to imagine what that means in output.

PROFITABLE GERMAN BANKING.

A 200 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Berlin, July 3rd.

The Darmstadter and National Bank is the first of the big German banks to publish its balance sheet for 1922. It shows net profits of 2,534,343 marks out of which it proposes to pay a dividend of 200 per cent. and put 1,550,000,000 marks to its open reserve.

Thus the amalgamation of the Darmstadter Bank with the National Bank für Deutschland, which produced the bank in its present form, has resulted in a very profitable business, all the more so when it is realized that the balance-sheet does not include any valuation of the bank's securities, its holdings in other institutions, or its premises. These assets the bank is constituting into a special reserve to strengthen its position under the present difficult circumstances.

This is an entirely new step in the German banking world, and meets with some criticism. It makes the whole balance-sheet a statement of very little real value, particularly as there is no indication given of what the bank's holdings in reliable currency are.

DIFFIDENT BRITISH SCHOLARS.

WHERE THE GERMAN EXCELS.

Criticism of English scholarship as lacking in enterprise was passed by Sir Frederick Kenyon, at the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, at which he presided.

The national habit of self-deprecation had unfortunate results, at times, he said. Although British scholarship was as sound as that of any other country, we were behind in making use of the vast quantity of material that had come to light in the last thirty years. This was partly due to lack of enterprise, and in part to the fact that our men of letters did not exercise that manly self-confidence to which their work entitled them. Foreign scholars—particularly in Germany—sprang with enthusiasm on any fresh material produced in Great Britain, whereas we were slow to criticise new texts published abroad. German editions were frequently more complete and exhaustive than English, and this was due to the disinclination of English scholars to work out a subject thoroughly, and a tendency to accept the conclusions of others. Again, English writers were inclined to quote foreign scholars in place of their own, contrary to the practice of the Germans, who regarded the conclusions of their own scholars as indisputable, whether they were or not. He regarded this national diffidence as all the more regrettable because English sanity of judgment, capacity for realising historical situations, and appreciating the motives governing action, and sympathetic interpretation of an author, were indications of the British aptitude for commentary work. He urged that the means should be provided at universities for teachers to devote some of their time to study. This would eliminate in the future that uninspiring divorce between teaching and study that sometimes existed.

BOOKMAKERS' HUGE RECEIPTS.

The prevalence of betting in Scotland was revealed in the evidence before the Betting Inquiry Committee in London on July 3rd. Mr. James McLean of Glasgow, described as the largest bookmaker outside London, stated that he employed 60 persons, and that the receipts averaged £5,000 daily. He was of opinion that the legalisation of betting would not produce revenue, but would convert every bookmaker's office into a regular Monte Carlo. He said that if betting were legalised Dunoon and other holiday resorts where bookmakers were now prohibited, would be frequented by bookmakers during the holiday season with backers lining up in queues to make bets.

A Glasgow street bookmaker testified that the receipts averaged £25 daily, in shillings and six pence. He said that street bookmakers abounded in Glasgow with small army, chiefly of waiters and billiard markers, collecting bets, and that it was the easiest thing to baffle the police.

TRAVEL TALK.



How long have you been out from Home?

and

When do you go on leave?

Every day you hear these questions in Hongkong. The latter is always an interesting topic of conversation.

Have you thought about which way you will go next time?

The ROUTE via CANADA offers unlimited attractions with its wonderful scenery, busy cities and holiday resorts.

We will gladly supply you with fares, illustrated booklets and first hand information.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

(Separate and Distinct from C.P.R.)

Write, Call or Telephone

GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFICES:

Phone C-2004

Queen's Buildings, 3, Chester Rd.

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

Regular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila and Straits and Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	7th September
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	First half of November
*Schoer	12,300 tons	First half of December

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Schoer	12,300 tons	20th Aug. Calling at Manila 19th Sept.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	"
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	"
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	"
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	"

*These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class passengers.
*Cargo boat.

AGENTS

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

26, Des Vieux Road Central

Phone Central No. 478.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BEAWAN-DELI Direct.

18th of August, 1923.

1st Class Fare to Singapore:—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone Central No. 1574.

Agents.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

VERSAILLES TREATY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George, after an interval of ten years, paid a visit on June 25th to the Oxford Union, when he took part in a debate on the motion "That in the opinion of this house the Treaty of Versailles is devoid of the principle of justice." It was moved by Mr. A. Gordon Bagnall (St. John's), president, who asked if Mr. Lloyd George were again in the position in which he was in Paris, but alone, would he make such a Treaty. In other words, asked the speaker, did he really believe the Treaty was wise and just, or simply the necessary outcome of circumstances, owing to which Great Britain and perhaps any other country had no control? The President was supported by Mr. J. Victor Evans (St. John's), vice-president, and opposed by Mr. Gerald Gardiner (Magdalen). Mr. W. M. R. Pringle, M.P., spoke immediately before the ex-Premier.

Mr. Lloyd George, having complimented the undergraduate debaters on their speeches, said it was rather remarkable that the Treaty of Versailles, which was said to have disturbed the peace, created chaos, and been a source of poverty, distress, and unemployment, and which was something which was a continuation of war, in fact, a chapter of evil—it was strange that the Treaty had never been arranged in the House of Commons. About six weeks after the Treaty was published Mr. Asquith said that it attained the dominant object in that once and for all, we had secured the blighting, paralyzing powers of the military dominance of Prussia. Mr. Lloyd George quoted Lord Robert Cecil, who said, "We are all prepared to say with the utmost confidence, that the head lines of the Treaty are right." "Note the unhesitating confidence," said the ex-Premier. "What has happened since? It is the same Treaty. It went through the House of Commons without challenge. Mr. Clynes, who was leading the Labour party, immediately after the first draft was issued, said he could not see how the Allies could have done less than impose these terms on Germany and her Allies. Does anyone imagine if there had been a breath of faith, if we had tricked Germany into an armistice, these men of honour would not have said, 'You have not behaved honourably.' They knew the whole facts. They said that we were right, and I am prepared to abide by what they, and what the rest of the House of Commons said." (Cheers.)

Little had been said in the debate, he proceeded, about the Treaty of Versailles. The first eighteen clauses of the Treaty established the League of Nations, yet one would imagine that the League of Nations was formed in order to counteract the Treaty of Versailles. The second great principle was the restoration of freedom to races deprived of it by the violence of great tyrants—Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein. The Treaty, in cases where there was dispute as to boundaries, arranged for consultation of the wishes of the inhabitants. It introduced a system of plebiscites. "Was that challenged?" he asked. "The great armaments which caused the war in Central Europe were destroyed for ever. Was that challenged? The Treaty applied the principle applied in every civilized country to the individual that if he did wanton damage to his neighbour he was bound to make reparation of the whole of that damage. That principle was applied to communities which inflicted damage upon their neighbours. Was that unjust or unwise? To this there were cries of "Yes" and "No." Mr. Lloyd George remarked, "The party is divided already." He maintained that the wisdom of that principle was established in the wisdom of the ages as a restraint upon people wantonly attacking their neighbours. There was one part of the Treaty to which its critics never alluded. It was that which established an international body for raising the standard of life throughout the whole industrial communities of the world. Was it not right, he asked, when they were invited to condemn a document which contained things which constituted a great European charter for the amelioration of the conditions of labour, that the whole of that document should be put before the people instead of tearing out one sentence and saying of it, "That is the Treaty."

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say he was at Versailles to see the same justice done as would have been administered to Germany if he had been an individual and committed the crime, but he was not there to see that justice was done to Britain, who entered the war for no business of her own. Britain lost 900,000 men in the war. If anything had been done at Versailles which would have been unjust, unfair, and unwise, it would have been an outrage upon the memory of some of the finest men the country had ever seen.

The result of this voting was a victory for Mr. Lloyd George, the figures being: Ayes, 450; Noes, 556. The resolution was thus defeated by 106 votes.

SIR D. MACLEAN REPLIES TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Speaking at Huddersfield, Sir Donald Maclean replied to Mr. Lloyd George's remarks at Oxford on his attitude towards the Versailles Treaty and the Reparations question in the last Parliament. Sir Donald Maclean said, "I notice that at Oxford Mr. Lloyd George quoted Mr. Asquith, Mr. Clynes, and myself as supporters of the Versailles Treaty. I speak for myself. I remember very well after the Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) had spoken, it was my duty to follow, and I said then that so far as I was concerned, I was prepared, if it went to a vote, to vote for the Treaty, but in the light of more recent information I took the stand which other Liberals took, and that was that the Treaty cried aloud for drastic revision."

I am not ashamed to say that had I known the facts, as I know them now, I should have made a different speech. Neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Clynes nor I, not one of us, ever committed himself in anything we said to the preposterous claims which it was attempted to levy upon Germany in the Government of the last Parliament. Never. What I said then, and what I say now, is that Germany ought to pay, and should be made

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

50 Abdulla V. L.	No. 1	...	\$1.20
50 " Egyptian No. 2	"	...	1.10
50 " " No. 16	"	...	1.50
50 " " No. 14	"	...	2.00
50 " Turkish No. 11	"	...	1.80
50 " Special No. 1	"	...	2.85

When in doubt about your eyes or your glasses

Consult

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong.

ASK FOR

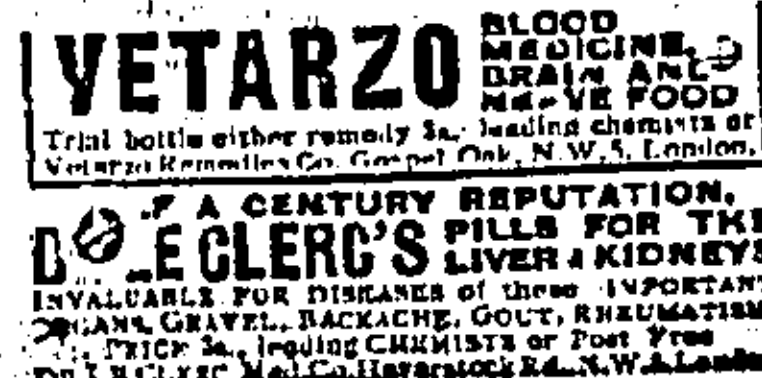


If You ARE A CONNOISSEUR.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

[463]



L.C.C. TRAMWAY SURPLUS.

The London County Council reports a surplus of £200,000 on the municipal tramways for the past year, as against a loss of over half a million incurred during the two previous years.

to pay to the full extent of her capacity, for the damage which she wrought.

I do not go back one instant from that—not one word. But we are faced by new dangers with a position of extreme delicacy indeed of acute danger to the peace of the world, and with all our sympathy for France—and I have great sympathy for France—we say to her that in our conviction the action she is taking is one, first of all, not calculated to get the reparations she seeks, and further, is calculated, may sure, to store up a spirit which will be the gravest danger to the security which she is entitled to ask for and for which she seeks.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS		SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
MANILA	... "WINGSANG"	... Saturday, 11th Aug. 3 p.m.	
BANGKOK via SWATOW	... "HOSANG"	... Monday, 13th Aug. 2 p.m.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "HOSANG"	... Tuesday, 14th Aug. 3 p.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	... "FOOSHING"	... Wednesday, 15th Aug. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	... "ESANG"	... Wednesday, 15th Aug. 1 p.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "TJUNGSHING"	... Friday, 17th Aug. 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "WAISHING"	... Sunday, 19th Aug. 10 a.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	... "KWONGSANG"	... Wednesday, 22nd Aug. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	... "CHIPSANG"	... Wednesday, 22nd Aug. 3 p.m.	
TIENSIN via SHANGHAI	... "TUTSANG"	... Thursday, 23rd Aug. Noon.	
Kobe	... "LEBSANG"	... Friday, 24th Aug. 8 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "HINSANG"	... Friday, 24th Aug. 11 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	... "CHUNSANG"	... Wednesday, 5th Sept. 8 a.m.	
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	...	...	

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

BRANCH LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through B.O. of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze River via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when Indonesian cargo.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers, "BIBESANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Anat. Jersalon, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Swatow, Chefoo and Chetoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 14th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Telephone Central No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.		HOMEWARDS.	
Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.
"GLENSHIRE"	... 14th Aug.	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	... 14th Aug.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	... 28th Aug.	"London, Rotterdam & Hamburg."	...
"GLENLUCE"	... 10th Sept.	"GLENBEG"	... 20th Aug.
"GLENOOLE"	... 20th Sept.	"London, Rotterdam and Hamburg."	...

Movements are subject to change without notice. For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

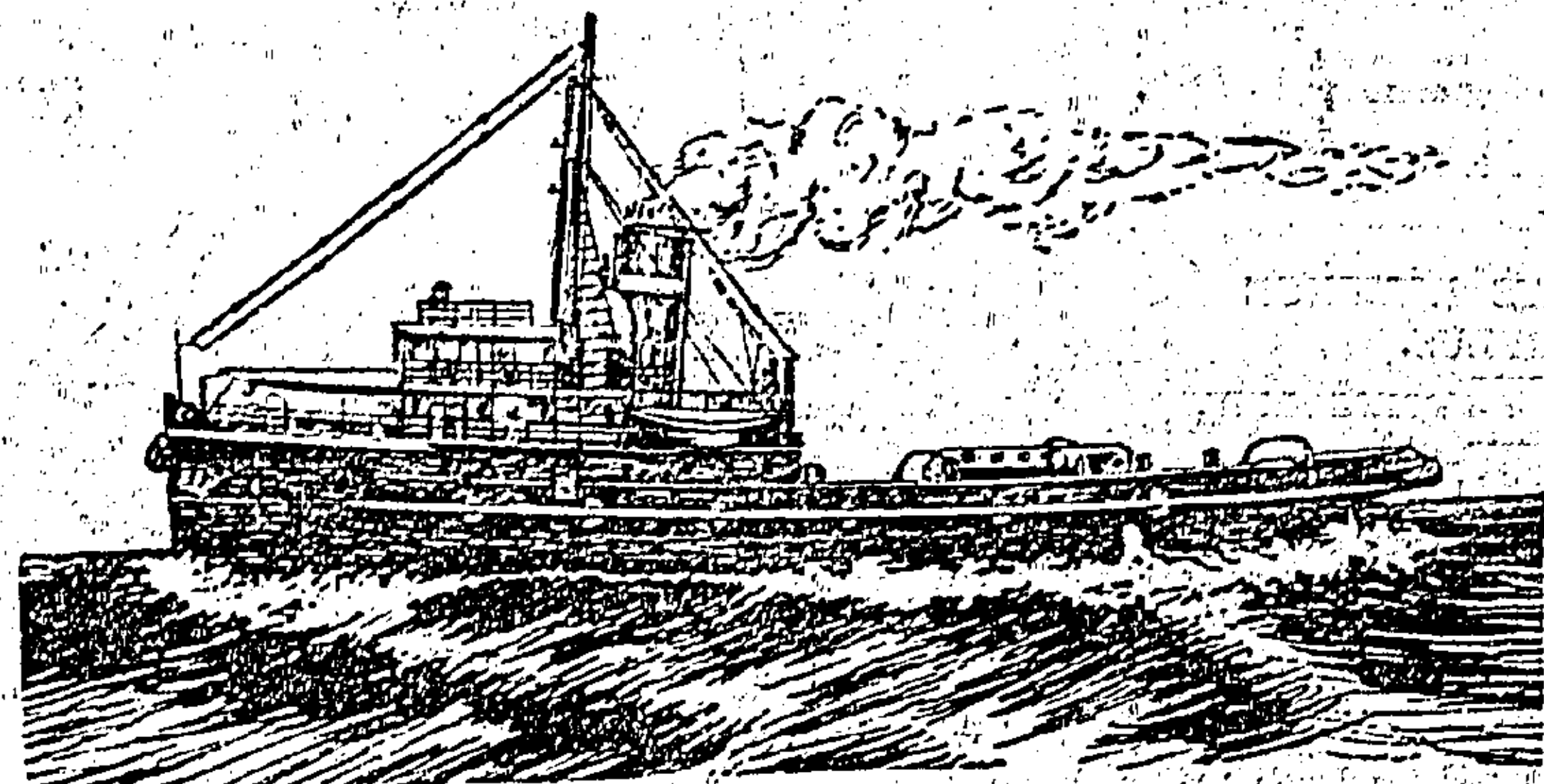
Telephone: Central No. 215 and ex. 12 and Central 358c.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' R.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) I.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

KASAMA ... 3rd Sept. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

CITY OF GLASGOW ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

A Class Steamers	1st Class £29. — 2nd Class £23. —
B Class Steamers	1st Class £24. — 2nd Class £18. —
C Class Steamers	1st Class £18. —

A, B, & C Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type, which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry Doctor or Stewards.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 759)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

TALITHYBIUS	via Suez Canal	15th August
CITY OF BOSTON	via Suez Canal	23rd August
ANTIOCHUS	via Suez Canal	31st Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
CHAMBERLAIN	—	—	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	—	—	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	17th Sept.
AMROISE	13th July	17th Aug.	1st Oct.
CORDILLERE	17th July	23rd Aug.	15th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	25th Sept.	29th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 55. 0s. 0d.	B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 89. 0s. 0d.
2nd ... 2 68. 0s. 0d.	2nd ... 2 61. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boat).

loading for about HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.
3) CONSIGNATION—TRANSPORT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine).

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIKONG	Capt. W. C. Parnmore	Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 17th Aug., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,

(General Managers).



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,841	22nd Aug.	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"ALFORD"	5,273	22nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	7th Sept.	B'way, Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	20th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	21st Sept.	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,802	5th Oct.	B'way, Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"SUDAN"	6,897	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMA"	9,068	18th Oct.	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"CALEDONIA"	7,692	2nd Nov.	do.
"NELORE"	6,663	4th Nov.	do.
"MALVA"	10,441	16th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,092	30th Nov.	B'way, Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp.
"SUDAN"	6,897	13th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.

1924.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,824	26th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,052	2nd Sept.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Oct.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DONGOLA"	8,056	13th Aug., D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,802	25th Aug.	Shanghai.
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMA"	9,068	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

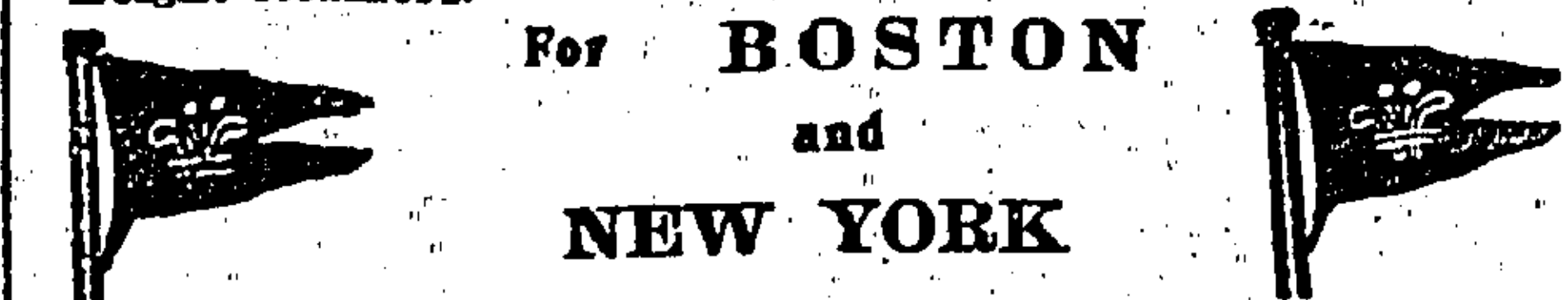
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measured not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Vaux Road, Central, HONGKONG. (Agents.)

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... on 1st September, at Noon.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building
Telephone: Central 3185
Telegrams: Furnessco.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said."LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Cape Town—Passenger Service.
"MEXICOMARU" (Call at Montevideo) ... Friday, 17th Aug.BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.
"SUMATRA MARU" ... Monday, 20th Aug.
"ARGUN MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE & DELI—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
"BUSHO MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Sept.CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.
"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
AFRICA MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports San Francisco—Panama and Cuban Ports.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.
"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of Sept.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama via Shanghai.
"PARIS MARU" (Not Call at Moji) ... Thursday, 16th Aug.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers."ANAKUSA MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug., Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 16th Aug., 10 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG. ... Thursday, 16th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to K. BEIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 11th Aug. D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th Aug. D.L.
NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 12th Aug. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"BAOTUNG"	On 12th Aug. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 12th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 13th Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 13th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 14th Aug. 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
HONGKONG	"KALGAN"	On 16th Aug. 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th Aug. Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Fookow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 33. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & "AFRICA" CAN BE SECURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & Aus. Ports
---------	------------------------------	---

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 33. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	Due Hongkong	31st Aug.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	Leave Hongkong	1st Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	Due Hongkong	21st Sept.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	Leave Hongkong	22nd Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WIRELESS SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	Due Hongkong	15th Aug.
U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka"	Leave Hongkong	16th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	Due Hongkong	19th Aug.
U.S.S.B. "West Carmona"	Leave Hongkong	21st Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 3008.
K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	sailing on or about 17th Aug.
S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE"	sailing on or about 12th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept. 1

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

